FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TIRANA DAILY COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S VISIT TO FRG

LD081138Y Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, May 8 (ATA)--Commenting on the visit of Brezhnev to Bonn, the newspaper BASHKIMII writes among others that this visit which took place on the eve of the day of the victory over fascism is (?no mere) coincidence, but expression of a great challenge that the Soviet social-imperialists and German revanchists make to the peoples of Europe and of the whole world, who have suffered so much from the Nazi crimes and barbarism. Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, his shameless flatteries for the Bonn rulers, who openly defend the crimes of German fascism, the newspaper continues, are a negation of the blood and sacrifices of the Soviet and other peoples, who fought against the Nazi beast. At a time when in Federal Germany are alive and in full activity the revanchists, when the policy of Bonn is characterized by expansionist and hegemonic tendencies, Brezhnev and the president of the Federal German Republic call on the peoples "to forget the past". It is understandable that the Soviet social-imperialists and the German revanchists do not like that the peoples preserve alive the lessons deriving from the Second World War, because today these lessons inspire the peoples to fight against the new aggressors and warmongers, against U.S. imperialism, against Soviet social-imperialism, against German revanchism and other imperialist powers.

The newspaper writes further on that Brezhnev's visit to Bonn and his bargains with Schmidt, Scheel and the big West-German businessmen, just as all the collaboration of the Ruhr monopoly bourgeoisie with the Soviet social-imperialist bourgeoisie, bring nothing good to the freedom, independence, peace and security in our continent and elsewhere. The Soviet Union and the Federal German Republic are two aggressive imperialist powers, which aspire to extend as much as possible their sphere of influence. Each of them tries to make use of the support and collaboration of the other to strengthen the hegemonic positions in world affairs.

At present, Federal Germany represents the main economic and military power of Western Europe, one of the main pillars of the aggressive NATO bloc, dominated by U.S. imperialism. It became such thanks to the backing of the U.S. monopoly bourgeoisie. On the other hand, the treacherous stand of the Soviet social-imperialists concerning the German question (one of the most shameful chapters of the Khrushchevite revisionist policy) and a number of treaties and agreements provided the possibility to defeated Germany pass in history without signing the peace treaty. [sentence as received] And revanchist Germany not only that has not signed the peace treaty, but it has not repaid the reparations as a defeated power. Thus, it opposes to pay off the reparations for the damage the Nazi hordes caused to our people and country.

The economic questions, the demand of the Russian bourgeoisie for more West German credits and technology, which becomes more imperative due to the successive failures in the Soviet capitalist economy, hold a special place in the bargains held in Bonn. It is understandable that the Bonn rulers make use of this not only to exert pressure, but also to further pave the road to the exploitation of raw material and the Soviet labour power. In this framework, a 25-year long-term agreement on economic cooperation was also concluded.

Conducting bargains with Bonn, the newspaper BASHKIMII stresses, the Kremlin also aims at the same time to exert pressure on U.S. imperialism in the context of the savage rivalry for hegemony and of the policy of the weakening of the influence of its rival even in the so-called traditional sphere of influence.

On its part, West German imperialist bourgeoisie seeks to manoeuvre in the policy it pursues towards the two superpowers. It tries to ensure concessions from both the superpowers, so as to promote its revanchist policy in Europe and other regions. In all this complicated mess of relations, bargains, agreements, rivalries between various imperialist powers, the newspaper writes in conclusion, one thing is more than clear. U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, which are the fiercest enemies of mankind, and all the other imperialist powers, as Federal German Republic, Britain, etc, come to terms when the question is to oppose the revolution and the proletariat in Europe and in the world.

KOSOVO CULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVES 5 MAY

LD061030Y Tirana ATA in English 0923 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, May 6, (ATA)--Upon the invitation of the organising committee of May 1978 concerts, the group of the working people of culture and arts of the Autonomous Socialist Region of Kosovo [in Yugoslavia], headed by composer Akil Koci, arrived in Tirana yesterday.

The group was welcomed by the vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the Tirana District Omer Haxhia, the chief of the section of education and culture under the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Riza Hajro and the chief of the sector for foreign relations at the Ministry of Education and Culture, Peci Mandi.

Attends Concerts

LD070946Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, May 7, (ATA)--May 1978 concerts, organized by the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council began in the Hall of the Opera and Ballet Theater, last night. Present were working people of work and production centers, men of art and culture, representatives of mass organisations and the cultural-artistic institutions of the capital, young men and young women, etc.

Present were also the members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the party Hysni Kapo and Ramiz Alia, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Spiro Koleka, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Manush Myftiu, the first secretary of the party committee of the Tirana District, Simon Stefani, the members of the Central Committee of the party Nexhmije Hoxha, Fiqrete Shehu, Vito Kapo, Xhelil Gjoni, Xhoxhi Robo, etc.

Present were also friends from the Communist Party of Japan (Left) and the Portuguese Communist Party (Reconstructed). Also present was the group of the working people of art and culture of the Autonomous Socialist Region of Kosova, headed by composer Akil Koci, which has come in Tirana upon the invitation of the organising committee of May concerts.

The May concerts were declared open by the chief of the section of education and culture under the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council, Riza Hajro. Fourteen amateur and professional groups take part in these concerts. The first concert was given by the young artists of the Palace of Pioneers and the 8-grade musical schools of Tirana.

PRESS REACTION TO BREZHNEV'S VISIT TO FRG

AU0809247 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 8 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 8 (BTA)--In their comments today the Sofia papers give a positive assessment of the results of Mr Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

"One cannot but underline the business-like character of the visit of the Soviet leader", writes the special envoy of the RABOTNICHESKO DELO paper to Bonn, Mr Nencho Khranov. "The West-German public was again able to feel the personal statesman's style and scope of such leader of the biggest socialist state as Mr L.I. Brezhnev, known here also as the 'architect of detente', to sense his calm and realistic approach, his skill to place before everything else the interests of peace and security, to direct the attention to the fundamental large-scale and long-term problems of bilateral cooperation, to surmount the difficulties created."

In OTECHESTVEN FRONT foreign editor Emil Aladzehemov points out that Mr Brezhnev's peace mission to Bonn opens fresh positive opportunities for detente and cooperation both between the two countries and on a world scale.

As journalist Leon Khassid notes in TRUD, no one naturally cherishes illusions about the absence of differences on a number of issues. He adds that the actions of many circles in the Federal Republic of Germany which do not like detente are well known. They continue to sow distrust and hostility, brandishing the frayed body of the so-called "Soviet threat". "The talks in Bonn have shown once again that these efforts are doomed to failure. Commonsense is taking the upper hand. Europe has lived for more than 30 years now without war despite the efforts of the NATO leaders and their new allies in Peking, who claim that 'each generation must have its war'", writes the news analyst.

The POGLED weekly points out that the differences in the course of the negotiations were far more prominent in the reports of some Western journalists than in the talks themselves. According to the weekly, the desire is obvious of certain Western newsmen to suggest both to readers and the government that the Federal Republic of Germany is not a nuclear force and that on the questions of disarmament it cannot act on its own but only following the course determined at the NATO headquarters. On the question of West Berlin, irrespective of the existence of a quadripartite agreement, the Federal Republic of Germany had to introduce another nuance in its interpretation. The paper is of the opinion that such a stand cannot be convincing and its suggestions cannot determine the final result of the intensive dialogue along the Rhine.

STANISHEV MEETS HUNGARY'S ANDRAS GYENES

AU0522097 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA)--Today, Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, received Mr Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, visiting the country at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

A wide and useful exchange of (?views on) issues of the international situation and (?world) communist and [word indistinct] movement was made at the talks, which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere and also a review was made of the development of relations between the two fraternal parties.

It was pointed out that international detente and the ascending development of the world revolutionary process have drawn its strength chiefly from the might of real socialism, and from the all-round successes of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

It was also revealed that worldwide, communist movement which is our time's most influential political force, was in a state of upsurge and that its impact on international relations was constantly growing. The two secretaries noted the major significance of the ideas and conclusions drawn at the 1976 Berlin conference and expressed the firm determination of both the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party to work for the solidarity and unity of the world communist movement, on the intransient principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They firmly condemned the imperialist slanders and attacks against real socialism, being unanimous that anti-communism and anti-Sovietism were harmful for the cause of all revolutionary forces in the world.

The prime significance the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party attach to all-round friendship and cooperation with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal parties and [word indistinct] from the socialist community, too, was stressed at the meeting. Expressed was also the two parties' central committees' satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic and (?determined) their further expansion and depending in the future. The talks conducted came to reaffirm once again the two parties' complete unity on matters of socialist building, international affairs and the world communist and workers' movement.

Mr Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, left the country today.

ZHIVKOV TOAST AT 3 MAY DINNER FOR ECEVIT REPORTED

AU0815l6Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 May 78 p 2 AU

[Report on toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, in Varna on 3 May, at official dinner given in honor of Bulent Ecevit, prime minister of the Republic of Turkey]

[Text] In greeting the guests, Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, pointed out that this visit is a new confirmation of the will and resolve of the two countries and of both the Bulgarian and Turkish peoples to continue to develop friendly relations, to expand and intensify the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey that has been developing in recent years in accordance with the Bulgarian and Turkish peoples' aspirations to live in peace and friendship, and in the spirit of the final CSCE document, signed in Helsinki, as well as in accordance with the agreements of the declaration on principles of good neighborliness between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Turkey signed in 1975.

The meetings and talks on a high level hitherto conducted, and in particular the talks with the esteemed Fahri Koroturk, president of the Republic of Turkey, once more confirmed the great significance of personal contacts for the development of good neighborliness and mutual cooperation. As a result of these meetings and talks, a number of agreements and treaties were signed, which represent a solid basis for mutual relations between the two countries. We pay tribute to all state, political, and economic leaders and public figures in Turkey who have worked and are working for the expansion of friendly relations and cooperation between our two peoples and countries, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out.

For more than half a century the Bulgarian and Turkish peoples have been living in peace and understanding. I would like to stress once more the exceptional contribution of Kemal Ataturk, the great son of the Turkish people and founder of contemporary Turkey, to Bulgarian-Turkish friendship.

Our people, for their part, also have a deep feeling of respect, sympathy and friendship for the Turkish people. Our aspiration is to unrelentingly follow the legacy of Georgi Dimitrov, the founder of Socialist Bulgaria, who was a supporter of friendship and cooperation with the Republic of Turkey, the chairman of the State Council stated. The development of economic relations is a good basis for useful cooperation in the cultural, scientific-technical and other sectors.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov further noted that as regards international problems, the practice has been established in recent years of exchanging opinions between the two countries and of seeking points of contact and mutually acceptable stands. The main, crucial problem in international life now is represented by the efforts to alleviate tension in the world. Mankind, however, will not live in an atmosphere of sound peace until the arms race has been restrained, until practical steps have been taken to arrest this race. Thus, political detente will be complemented by military detente. This is why the Bulgarian Government supports Leonid Brezhnev's proposal to stop the production of nuclear weapons, to completely ban all nuclear tests and to mutually renounce the production of the neutron bomb, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out.

Dwelling on the necessity to eliminate hotbeds of military conflicts, Comrade Zhivkov expressed concern at the persistent tension existing in the Middle East by setting forth the unchanged position of Bulgaria on this problem.

The chairman of the State Council further pointed out as follows: We consider that the development of good neighborly relations among Balkan countries on a bilateral basis is a realistic path for achieving mutual trust and mutual understanding in the Balkans. Comrade Zhivkov once more confirmed the principled-minded andconsistent position of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the question of Cyprus.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his satisfaction at today's talks with Bulent Ecevit which were useful and frank and noted that they will give new impetus to the further development of relations between the two friendly countries in the interests of both peoples; in the interests of peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkans, throughout Europe, and the world.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE AFGHAN LEADER ON ELECTION

AU052220Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA)--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov have sent a telegram to Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki on the occasion of his election as president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Warmest congratulations and sincere wishes are conveyed for major successes in his highly responsible work for the good of the Afghanistani people, for Afghanistan's national and social progress.

On behalf of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria we assure you of our complete solidarity and support for the cause of the democratic development of Afghanistan, the telegram reads.

Confidence is expressed that relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation in all spheres of life based on the principles of respect for national sovereignty and independence, complete equality and noninterference in the internal affairs, in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, of the consolidation of peace and international security will strengthen and develop between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

SHAH OF IRAN TO VISIT BULGARIA 16-19 MAY

AU061549Y Sofia BTA in English 1505 GMT 6 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 6 (BTA)--His Imperial Highness Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, shahanshah of Iran, and Her Imperial Highness Farah Pahlavi, will pay an official visit to Bulgaria from May 16 (Tuesday) through 19 (Friday), this year, with a view of the cordial and friendly relations between the Imperial Government of Iran and the Bulgarian Government and on the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

TODOROV RECEIVES POLISH INTERIOR MINISTER

AU052217Y Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Divisional General Stanislaw Kowalczyk, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party and minister of the interior of Poland. The ensuing conversation proceeded in a cordial and friendly spirit.

TODOROV, TSOLOV MEET SOVIET GOSPLAN OFFICIAL

AU061603Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 6 May 78 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the State Council, today received Nikolay Slyunkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan. The meeting, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Toncho Chakurov, minister of the machinebuilding industry.

A talk was held in connection with questions on the general plans for production sharing and specialization in the material production sector between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union up to 1990. Opportunities to expand cooperation were discussed, and opportunities to intensify integration in the machinebuilding sector were dealt with.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1030 GMT on the same day adds: "Tano Tsolov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Nikolay Slyunkov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, and Toncho Chakurov, minister of the machinebuilding industry, were present at the meeting."]

BRIEFS

SOVIET PRESS DAY--A festive meeting was held in Sofia tonight to celebrate the holiday of the Soviet press. Comrades Aleksandur Lilov and Stoyan Mikhaylov were present, as well as leaders of mass information media, chairmen of creative unions and other officials. Also present were Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria and Soviet journalists accredited in Sofia. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 May 78 AU]

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET AFGHAN LEADERS

LD051702Y Prague CTK in English 1609 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 5, CETEKA--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent a telegram of congratulations to Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Premier of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki on his election to the posts. Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek congratulated Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Hafezollah Amin on his appointment.

HAMAN RECEIVES KALCHEV-LED BCP DELEGATION

LD051652Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a study delegation of the BCP Central Committee, led by Nikola Kalchev, head of a department of the Central Committee. He acquainted the guests with the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, the 11th session of the party's Central Committee, and the deliberations of district party conferences in the sphere of industry.

INDIAN CP NATIONAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN VISITS PRAGUE

Received by Bilak, Hoffmann

LD051649Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Shripad Amrit Dange, chairman of the National Council of the Communist Party of India today. In a discussion which was also attended by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the representatives of the two parties briefed each other on the implementation of the conclusions of the congresses of their respective communist parties, and about the further development of relations between the two fraternal parties.

Departs 7 May

LD070824Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Shripad Amrit Dange, chairman of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, chairman of the All-Indian Trade Union Congress and deputy chairman of the WFTU, left Prague yesterday. At the Ruzyne Airport, he was seen off by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council.

SOVIET LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATORY GREETINGS

LD082020Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] The highest party and state representatives of the Soviet Union, Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin, have sent a congratulatory telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the liberation of our homeland from fascist occupation.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, on behalf of all Soviet people, cordially congratulate the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government and the fraternal Czechoslovak people on the national holiday of the CSSR--the 33d anniversary of the liberation from fascist occupation.

Since the memorable spring of 1945, the Czechoslovak people have achieved outstanding successes in all areas of social, political and economic life. The building of the material and technical base of socialism and its dynamic growth, the all-round development of sciences and culture is facilitating a systematic growth of the living standards of the working people and the satisfaction of their growing spiritual needs. The participation of citizens in dealing with state affairs is being systematically broadened and socialist democracy is being improved.

The historic successes of the CSSR are organically linked with the activities of the CPCZ and its consistent Marxist-Leninist policy, which enjoys the support of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia. The CSSR, which constitutes a firm link of the socialist community, shares actively in the activities of the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA, and contributes significantly to the common struggle being waged by the fraternal countries for strengthening security in Europe and the whole world and for social progress.

Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship is a great achievement of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The constantly developing political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation is contributing to the deepening of mutual cooperation between our countries and peoples and providing great additional opportunities for the successful accomplishment of the tasks of the construction of socialism and communism.

The flight of the international Soviet-Czechoslovak crew on the orbital station, which was the first in the history of space conquest, has become a notable example of the fruitfulness of such cooperation.

We wish communists and all Czechoslovak people new big successes in fulfilling the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and in the building of an advanced socialist society.

Long live and flourish fraternal alliance between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia!

COMMENTARY CITES 'NEW STAGE' OF MBFR TALKS

AU031129Y Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 28 Apr 78 p 2 AU

["(SN)" article: "A New Stage of the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] At the press conference organized on the very day the 168th plennary session concluded the 14th round of the Vienna deliberations on the reduction of armed forces and armament in Central Europe, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Emil Keblusek, declared that a new and important stage of the Vienna talks had begun, a stage that requires the adoption of fundamental decisions.

He said that at this stage it is necessary to decide whether to take the road of substantially reducing the extraordinarily high concentration of military forces in this area or to surrender to the still existing trend toward continuing and feverishly stepping up armament. [paragraph continues]

Such statements have a number of unrealistic causes. The fact that after almost 4 years of deliberations the participating blocs of Warsaw Pact countries (USSR, Poland, CSSR, GDR) and of NATO member countries (USA, FRG, Great Britain, Canada, Belgium and the Netherlands) have not yet agreed on anything is not the only thing that matters. What matters is the fundamentally unacceptable approach the NATO member countries have demonstrated both in their proposals and in their real actions.

Even when preparing the Helsinki CSCE 4 years ago it was stated that the reduction of military confrontation in central Europe was a condition for permanent detente and for the materialization of the conference results. The largest military potential in the world is concentrated in the area where the border between two military blocs lies. The 35 states that signed the Helsinki Final Act therefore agreed to discuss the reduction of military confrontation as soon as possible. The deliberations were to take place not within the CSCE framework but between the states of the two blocs. In October 1974 the delegations convened in the Vienna Hofburg for the first time and adopted certain principles, particularly equal security for the states of both blocs and the principle of not jeopardizing the security of any state.

The NATO member states have nevertheless attempted from the very beginning to achieve the so-called asymmetrical reduction, according to which the Warsaw Pact states would limit their military forces by almost three times more than the other side. Although the proposals of the Western states have been somehow modified since then, this basically unacceptable approach oriented toward gaining unilateral advantages and military dominance has not changed. It has been and is still being "substantiated" by the necessity to "achieve balance" in view of the "numerical superiority of the Warsaw Pact in this area." As L. Brezhnev stressed in the Komsomol Congress, it is impossible to expect the socialist countries to unilaterally accept disadvantageous and unjust proposals. So far the NATO states have demanded that the USSR reduce its forces by 68,000 men while the USA would reduce its forces by only 29,000 men. Whereas the USSR should reduce the number of its tanks by 1,700 the USA would not withdraw a single tank and would only remove 1,000 nuclear heads of tactical weapons that are--according to Western sources--outdated anyway.

At the end of the last plenary session the NATO states came up with a new proposal that, however, according to Western agencies, insists on the same balance as the previous proposals. L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, declared on Tuesday: "Western states submitted several reworked proposals in Vienna which in a number of respects take into account the views of socialist states. But the overall one-sided nature of the Western approach still prevails." At the same time L. Brezhnev stressed the determination of the USSR and other socialist states to continue efforts for a mutually acceptable solution.

These are not empty words. While the NATO member states are annually increasing their [military] budgets and the USA is increasing the numerical strength of its armed units by 8,000 men this year, the Soviet Union has not--as L. Brezhnev stated--increased the numerical strength of its armed forces in central Europe for a number of years and does not intend to increase this number by a single soldier. This was also confirmed by the numerical data submitted at the initiative of the socialist states at the Vienna talks. The data that were submitted by both sides and discussed in the 14th round have shown that there is a virtual balance in this respect.

The proposal of the socialist states according to which the direct participants in the talks should not increase the numerical strength of their armies is still significant. It is inadmissible to continue to negotiate the reduction of armed forces in the given area--which, by the way, immediately affects us--and to increase them at the same time.

A quick adoption of a SALT II agreement is certainly of key significance for the further development and effective results of the Vienna talks. Compared with SALT II, military detente in central Europe is important, but only of regional significance. A number of significant agreements between the East and the West retarding and limiting various areas of armament have been adopted. After a period of retardation of the process of detente, this trend has recently become dominant again, particularly on the European scale, as is convincingly testified to by, among other things, the joint Czechoslovak-West German declaration issued at the end of Gustav Husak's visit to the FRG. At today's stage this is a particularly important fact. The United States, the FRG and other NATO member countries must now decide a number of questions pertaining to their further approach to armament and disarmament, questions that cannot be delayed any longer and that will affect the development for a number of years ahead. If the proposals of the socialist countries submitted in Vienna had been accepted by the Western states, the numerical strength of U.S. and Soviet armed forces could already have been reduced by at least 15,000. It is the Western countries' turn to weigh their interest in the implementation of mutually advantageous and just proposals of the Warsaw Pact member states and to demonstrate in the next round, which will start in the second half of May, their readiness to work out mutually acceptable agreements.

HUSAK RECEIVES ANTIFASCIST UNION DELEGATION

LD051814Y Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 5 CETEKA--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the communist party and Czechoslovak president, received here today a delegation of the national congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Antifascist Fighters, headed by the chairman of its Central Committee Frantisek Miseje.

Gustav Husak stressed the role of the organization of resistance fighters in the patriotic and internationalist education of citizens, particularly young people, in the spirit of the great democratic, revolutionary, internationalist and patriotic traditions of the Czechoslovak people.

He pointed out that 33 years ago these days, the national liberation struggle led by the communist party culminated in Czechoslovakia, and the country was liberated by the heroic Soviet army.

Also today, systematic consolidation, deepening and development of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries is the guarantee of socialist construction and Czechoslovakia's security, of the peaceful life of the Czechoslovak people, Gustav Husak said.

LENART SPEAKS AT ANTIFASCIST UNION CONGRESS

CTK Summary

LD052328Y Prague CTK in English 1559 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 5, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia's achievements are not only the result of the efforts of the Czechoslovak people, but also of internationalist cooperation and unity, Communist Party Presidium Member Jozef Lenart said here today, speaking at the congress of the Union of Antifascist Fighters.

"We are convinced that our state can successfully develop only as an inseparable part of the world socialist community," Lenart said.

He pointed out that the struggle for consolidation of peace was neither easy nor simple, and that at present, the trend towards the indispensable peaceful coexistence is being opposed by reactionary, warlike circles which escalate the arms race and seek a return to the cold war.

"Under these conditons, intensification of struggle against the arms race and for the normalization of the international situation is the cardinal question of our security, as well as of the security of all nations of the world. The world would have to pay a high price if resolute measures were (?not) adopted against the arms race. The stand of our state is clear--our ultimate goal is the general and complete disarmament, and we support all steps aimed at the adoption of partial, temporary measures."

Jozef Lenart said that also the recent trip to Federal Germany of the Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak was Czechoslovakia's contribution to relaxation of international tension.

"However, our efforts to expand our positive relations with the FRG do not mean that we ignore the (?attempt) of reactionary forces to step up armament, and that we passively watch the various attacks of West German revanchists and neo-fascists against our country.

Lenart voiced full support for the revolutionary liberation movements fighting against imperialism, and solidarity with the Chilean people oppressed by the fascist junta.

Bratislava Report

LD052342Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Among those who spoke in the debate at the Czechoslovak Antifascists Fighters Union congress in Prague today was Jozef Lenart, head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front. He spoke as follows:

[Begin Lenart recording] In the minds of our people the truth will live on forever that thanks only to the liberating mission of the Soviet Union, thanks to the heroism of the Soviet army were we able to successfully accomplish our national liberation struggle; it is thanks to the Soviet Union that national freedom and state independence returned to our country. Without the Soviet Union there would be no free Czechoslovakia. [applause]

Recalling the legacy of the national liberation struggle, we can rightfully say that we have implemented it with honor in socialist construction, and that we are further improving it in the building of advanced socialism. The results which we have achieved enable us to say that we have not fought and made sacrifices in vain, comrades.

Recently we commemorated the 30th anniversary of the historic February victory over bourgeois reaction. This occasion provided an opportunity once again to demonstrate what creative forces are released in a people that has become its own master and administrator. The results of our work have drawn words of recognition not only at home but also from our friends and allies. However, we have also heard and we still hear words of malice and hatred from enemies and opponents.

Bourgeois propaganda is trying very hard to discredit socialism, to ideologically undermine and destroy the conviction and determination of the people and thus to create conditions for counterrevolution. However, we can assure these gentlemen that no slander, no ideological subversion can mislead us from the revolutionary path on which we have embarked. [applause]

We are well aware that they can hardly forgive us the defeat inflicted on them in February 1948, that they can hardly reconcile themselves to the fact that we, in the crisis-ridden years of 1968 and 1969, thwarted their plans for a counterrevolutionary coup. Neither can they forgive us that we have--with the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries--overcome the crisis situation, strengthened the party, consolidated society and guided it to a further dynamic development, and that by strengthening the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union we have also internationally secured our republic. [end recording]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CHNOUPEK'S JORDAN VISIT

Received by King Husayn

LD051406Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, who is currently on an official visit in Jordan, has been received by King Husayn. In the course of their conversation they examined the situation in the Middle East and the development of all-round relations between Czechoslovakia and Jordan.

Toasts Jordan's Ibrahim

AU052005Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 May 78 p 1 AU

[CTK Amman dispatch: "From Minister B. Chnoupek's Visit to Jordan; a Promising Basis"]

[Excerpt] In his speech [in Amman on 3 May] CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs B. Chnoupek expressed the conviction that a promising foundation exists for developing Czechoslovak-Jordanian relations both in the political, and the business, cultural and scientific spheres.

With regard to the Middle East situation Minister Chnoupek declared that the CSSR insists on a complete and speedy withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories. He stated that the CSSR agrees with the opinion of King Husayn of Jordan, namely that the goal of the entire Arab world must be a just and honorable peace. The minister stressed that there exist real prerequisites for solving the crisis in the Middle East, in the form of the Geneva peace conference with the participation of all interested states, including the PLO. He stressed that other solutions do not correspond to reality and thus cannot yield the desired results.

Returns, Reports Results

LD052256Y Prague CTK in English 2127 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 5, CETEKA--Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told CETEKA today after his return from Jordan that his visit built upon the successful development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Jordan in recent years, particularly in trade and culture.

From a broader point of view, the visit was also important as it took place at a time when the Middle East area is in a complicated situation in consequence of the escalation of Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy against the Arab countries, Chnoupek said.

Jordan, one of the confrontation countries, welcomes the systematic support of Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries for the efforts of the Arab countries to liquidate the consequences of Israel's aggression, Chnoupek stressed.

He said the signing of an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation was an expression of the interest of both countries in expanded cooperation.

"We believe that further agreements will be concluded in the near future. A trade agreement should be signed in the summer of this year."

Minister Chnoupek disclosed that the agreement provides for exchanges of cultural, scientific and educational workers, exchanges of ensembles and sports teams, and exhibitions.

It also creates prerequisites for the conclusion of direct agreements between the news media of Czechoslovakia and Jordan, and scholarships will be granted to Jordanian students for study at Czechoslovak institutions of higher learning.

The minister said that during his talks in Amman, great attention was given to international issues. It has been confirmed that the two countries hold identical or very close views on the deepening and extension of the policy of detente [on] disarmament problems, the need to eliminate the remnants of colonialism, condemnation of the racist regimes in Africa, and on a number of other issues.

Minister Chnoupek said that the two countries are in agreement on such a vitally important question (?for) Jordan as the way of solving the Middle East conflict.

Both sides stressed the need for a comprehensive solution with the participation of all the parties involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, without which a just and lasting peace cannot be achieved.

They agreed that a settlement must be based on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories, realization of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and guarantees of the security of all states in the area.

Both sides also condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon and called for the immediate pullback of its forces.

The minister said that Jordanian representatives cited examples of the deliberate, systematic policy of Zionism aimed at obtaining control over this economically and strategically important area. The harsh reality of Israel's policy confirms their views that no partial or separate negotiations can produce positive results, and [can] only incite Israel to further adventurish actions, endangering world peace.

"We consider our visit to Jordan to have been successful. It was a concrete contribution of the Czechoslovak foreign policy to the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems, and to the deepening of cooperation between the socialist and the developing countries.

CUBAN-CZECHOSLOVAK TRAINING ACCORD SIGNED

LD0617162 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 6, CETEKA--Cuban Minister-Chairman of the State Committee for Labour and Social Security Oscar Fernandez Padilla ended today his three-day working visit to Czechoslovakia, and left for home. Earlier today, he discussed bilateral cooperation with Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Jindrich Zahradnik and Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Michal Stancel. Ministers Padilla and Stancel signed an inter-governmental agreement on the training of Cubans in Czechoslovak organizations.

CSSR-AUSTRIAN BORDER COMMISSION TALKS CONCLUDED

AU0717102 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 May 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "About the Border With Austria"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--The signing of the protocol on 28 April 1978 in Salzburg has concluded the sixth session of the Czechoslovak-Austrian Permanent Border Commission, held according to the treaty on common state borders between the CSSR and the Republic of Austria. The session discussed the results of the joint survey of those sections of the state borders that had been agreed on in advance, as well as the documentation on the borders that was prepared on this work. The commission stated that in the surveyed sectors the Czechoslovak-Austrian state borders are now quite clear, and also unequivocally distinct and secured in the terrain. The commission also adopted measures to further continue the joint survey of state borders in 1978 and to mark the state borders on the frontier waterways that are being jointly regulated in terms of water economy. The commission's negotiations were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding to solve questions of the common state borders.

COMMUNIST BORDER GUARDS' CONFERENCE REPORTED

AU0718002 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 May 78 p 2 AU

["(CH)"-signed report: "Conference of Communists of Border Guards"]

[Text] Ceske Budejovice--More than 1,100 fulfilled collective pledges complement the balance of the 2-day negotiations of the conference of communists of the border guards, state border protection bodies and Ministry of Interior troops from all over the CSSR which opened this Wednesday in Cesko Budejovice. The conference is attended by a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of interior.

The results of the past 2 years are good. The protection of state borders and combat readiness and political preparation have improved in quality. This is also concretely expressed in the contributions to fulfilling election programs and many other actions carried out in cooperation with the citizens of cities and communities in our border areas.

The report also dealt with certain shortcomings still uselessly hampering the development of initiative and activity in fulfilling tasks of the CPCZ's military and security policy. Therefore, it remains the significant task of all party members to continue the comprehensive development of ideological and political-educational work, together with improving the quality of the membership base.

KORCAK, INDRA ATTEND SVACINA'S FUNERAL

LD052251Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] The state funeral of Oldrich Svacina, late candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee, Czech National Council deputy and Czech minister of industry, bearer of the Order of Labor and other distinctions, took place in Gottwaldov today.

Members of a party and government delegation led by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and Czech premier, and including Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly and other representatives of our political and public life paid their last tribute to communist Oldrich Svacina.

PRAGUE COMMENTARY ASSESSES BREZHNEV'S FRG VISIT

LD082127Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Last week, an important move was made on the complicated chessboard to reinforce the positive aspects in the development of the international situation. After a year's interval a visit took place by Comrade Brezhnev, the highest representative of the Soviet Union, to another important Western country--the FRG. Foreign ministers are intensively evaluating the documents signed during the visit. Journalists have readily pointed out that Comrade Brezhnev was welcomed at the airport by both President Scheel and Chancellor Schmidt, which did not occur during either the visit of the British queen or President Carter.

What is the significance of the visit, which political commentators described rightly as having been of a special importance? In the first place, at a time when American policy is stagnating and when only with great difficulty is it seeking realistic perspectives for its operation, the two strongest states of the continent of Europe, belonging to different social systems, expressed themselves unequivocally in favor of developing further the policy of relaxation of international tension and of taking effective steps which would transfer detente to the military sphere. At the same time, it is important to realize that after the successful visits to the FRG of Comrades Husak and Gierek, the results of Comrade Brezhnev's talks in Bonn are strengthening further the stability in the area of Central Europe, that is in the most sensitive part of Europe, where the borders between two social systems lie.

At the same time it is apparent that despite the efforts made by Peking leaders, the process detente continues, in particular in Europe, and these leaders must, therefore, content themselves with weak-minded British marshals in order to find somebody who will speak out publicly against the process of detente.

The results of Comrade Brezhnev's visit to Bonn are very important and are also significant from the viewpoint of Soviet-West German bilateral relations, especially in view of the fact that economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries has been put on a long-term and, therefore, more lasting base. At the same time, in view of the geographic circumstances, as well as the great diversity of the economies of the two countries, it is clear that the deepening of the bilateral Soviet-West German cooperation will also allow other European states to derive benefit.

This all bears witness to the fact that when the main political provisions of the Helsinki agreements are observed realistically, provisions that call for the respecting of the differences between social systems, there is broad scope in the development of bilateral cooperation between countries with different social systems.

One can, therefore, say that both the European and the world public can be satisfied with the results of Comrade Brezhnev's visit in Bonn, for these results have shifted the political situation in Europe forward significantly, and one can therefore hope that they will provide an impetus for a similar positive development in the relations between the socialist countries and other signatories of the Helsinki conference.

BRIEFS

ENVOY AWARDED SOVIET ORDER--By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Jan Havelka, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union, has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. He was awarded this distinction in recognition of his services in strengthening and developing friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 7 May 78 LD]

KIRILENKO RECEIVES CSSR ENVOY--Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 4 May received CSSR Ambassador Jan Havelka in connection with the latter's termination of office. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 May 78 p 7 AU]

ALL CHRISTIAN PEACE ASSEMBLY--The fifth All Christian Peace Assembly, organized by the Christian Peace Conference, will convene in Prague in June to discuss consolidation of peace, disarmament and just and friendly relations between nations. Representatives from more than 70 countries will attend the assembly. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 May 78 p 2 AU]

ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION--The Pocerady and Ledvice plants of the February Victory electric powerworks have achieved the best results this year for March: less than 9 percent breakdowns--compared with 20 percent last year--in Pocerady and 16 percent in Ledvice. However, the Pocerady plant had 40 qualified energy workers less than needed when it still had an 800-megawatt output; and now that the output has increased a further 400 megawatts, it still has the same number of qualified workers. Persisting difficulties in negotiating the schedule of partial assembly work and in supplier-consignee relations and disrupting the the preparation and the very adherence to schedules of planned tasks. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 May 78 p 5 AU]

SLOVAKIAN RAIN DAMAGE--Yesterday's session of the Commission of Plant Production Management of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture and Food, held in Bratislava and attended by J. Sabik, CSSR deputy minister of agriculture and food, stated that agricultural work in Slovakia is ahead of time, compared with last year. But recent rains have caused excessive wetness of the soil in the Zahorie area and in certain areas of northern and especially eastern Slovakia. Although spring crops have been mostly sown in all Slovak regions, except the higher areas of central and eastern Slovakia, there are difficulties in cultivating winter crops in places that are inaccessible due to the persisting rain. The commission therefore adopted measures to intensify sprinkling of winter crops by the Slovak crews. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 May 78 p 2 AU]

SAPI COMPUTER SYSTEMS--By 1980 over 500 SAPI systems, equipped with the Tesla JPR 12 minicomputer, will insure automatic data processing in the CSSR. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 5 May 78 p 4 AU]

DPA CITES MAY DAY 'INCIDENTS' OVER HIGH PRICES

LD0081734Y Hamburg DPA in German 1551 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] East Berlin--The high prices which have to be paid in the GDR for much sought after goods in the Delikat" shops appear to be causing increased bitterness among the population. It was not learned until today in East Berlin that on 1 May annoyed citizens in Wittenberge, Sohwein Bezirk, apparently held a discussion on the open street with officials.

According to eyewitness reports, a short time later the GDR police intervened to disperse the crowd which is said to have consisted of about 300 persons which had gathered in the "Square of Freedom" in front of the town hall. After serious clashes between passers-by and the uniformed police forces, about 20 people were arrested. Several people are still in prison. Court proceedings were held today against one of the young people who was arrested. The result is not yet known. As yet there has been no confirmation of the incidents by the GDR authorities.

According to eyewitness reports, the riots, which resulted in numerous injuries, lasted more than 2 hours during the afternoon of the May Day holiday. Police used unmuzzled dogs in their action against the crowd. Several passers-by, including children, were bitten by the dogs. Police used batons, as well as water jets and tear gas. Festivities planned during the evening in the town hall square were canceled.

The discontent among the GDR population regarding the "Delikat" shops as well as the "intershops" has apparently led to incidents in other towns. In Karl-Marx-Stadt (Chemnitz) and in East Berlin, workers are said to have apparently gone onstrike last year. The "Delikat" shops sell Western goods at prices which are in some cases three to four times higher than in the FRG. Critics of this price policy regard this as serious discrimination against socially weaker sections of the population.

HOFFMANN ENDS GUINEA VISIT, CONTINUES TO ANGOLA

Visits Guinean Facilities

LD0517l7Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1549 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Conakry--The GDR delegation which is on a visit to Guinea had friendly meetings on Thursday with workers and scientists. The delegation, led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo and GDR minister of defense, visited factories and scientific institutions in Kindia which are of great importance for agriculture and food production in the country. The delegation, escorted by Alafay Kourouma, minister of the people's army, also had talks with workers, scientists, and teachers at the National Insitute for Agricultural Research, gathering information on the results of basic research in agriculture and the training of young cadres.

At the internationally known Institute for Biological Basic and Applied Research, scientists and employees referred to successes which were made possible thanks to the support of the government. Commissioned by the WHO, the institute has achieved good results so far in the combating of tropical diseases in Africa.

In the presence of the inhabitants of Kindia, who cordially welcomed the delegation, the Guinean defense minister referred to the significance of the visit for the further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the two states and armed forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism.

Heinz Hoffmann paid tribute in his speech to the achievements of workers, party and state organs in Guinea in the overcoming of the onerous inheritance of colonialism and in the further progressive development of the country. With reference to the bonds linking the workers, peasants, and soldiers in the GDR with all peoples taking part in the anti-imperialist struggle for liberation, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann assured the people of Guinea of the continued solidarity of the GDR citizens.

Received by Toure

LD052044Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1854 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Conakry--Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the republic, on Friday received the GDR delegation headed by Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo and minister of national defense. The GDR defense minister spoke about the policy of the SED and of the GDR in the anti-imperialist struggle for the liberation of the peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The Guinean head of state thanked the GDR for its solidarity shown to the people of Guinea during the past decades. He appraised the visit of the GDR delegation as an expression of the close relations between the two states. Sekou Toure emphasized the common interests of the two parties and states in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and for democracy and socialism.

Arrives in Angola

LD070534Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1918 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, ADN correspondent--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politubro member and GDR minister of national defense, arrived at the head of a GDR military delegation on Saturday in Luanda, the capital of Angola. He is visiting Angola at the invitation of Maj Genrique Teles Carreira, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Labor Party of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and Angolan minister of defense.

Attends Luanda Dinner

LD081508Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1403 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, ADN correspondent--Maj Henrique Teles Carreira, member of the Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Labor Party and minister of defense, last night gave a dinner in Luanda in honor of the military delegation from the GDR, which is staying at present in Angola. The delegation is headed by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and GDR minister of defense. The two ministers paid tribute to the long-standing relations of anti-imperialist solidarity between the peoples of the GDR and Angola and the common fighting alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Major Carreira and Army General Hoffmann said that they were convinced that the visit of the GDR military delegation would contribute to the strengthening of the brotherhood-in-arms.

Hoffmann, Host's Remarks

LD082014Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Luanda--The GDR military delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, which is at present in Angola, began its official talks in Luanda on Monday.

The Angolan delegation is led by Maj Henrique Teles Carreira, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of defense.

In the morning the GDR military delegation paid tribute to the memory of Angolan and foreign heroes who died during the national liberation war and while defending the young people's republic against imperialist and racist aggression. General Hoffmann laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

The previous evening Major Carreira gave a dinner in honor of the GDR military delegation, during which the leaders of both delegations made speeches.

Major Carreira paid tribute to the support and material aid given by the GDR to the national liberation struggle led by the MPLA. He also declared: "Of greatest assistance to us, however, was the constant example given to us by the GDR in the fight against imperialism. The ideological battle between imperialism and the forces of socialism and progress is raging on its border. The fact that the GDR stood firm against all provocations and attempts at blackmail by the imperialists is a fine example for us."

Army General Hoffman declared: "The help and support which we were able to give in the past to the people of Angola is an expression of the international proletarian solidarity of our entire people and our army." Touching on the latest act of aggression by the South African racist regime against Angola, he said: "We are confident that the MPLA People's Army will repel the intruders. It is a law of history that no one and nothing can stop us from taking the road of progress--the road of socialism." Hoffmann stressed: "In your heroic struggle against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism, and to strengthen your sovereignty and independence, we will be constantly at your side."

REPORTAGE ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

Mielke Meets Soviet Officers

LD062334Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Wuensdorf--The 33d anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War was paid tribute to on Saturday in Wuensdorf during a solemn event by the high command of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany. Generals and officers of the staff and administration of the group, army members of Wuensdorf garrison and their families gathered for this purpose at the house of the officers. They cordially welcomed Col Gen Erich Mielke, member of SED Central Committee Politburo, who delivered a message which included greetings from the GDR party and state leadership which was signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph.

Honecker, Others Attend Ceremony

LD081325Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0946 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The party and state leadership and thousands of working people from the capital of the GDR today commemorated the 33d anniversary of liberation from fascism with a solemn wreath-laying ceremony. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership paid homage to the memory of the sacrifices at the monument for dead Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow and at the monument for Polish soldiers and German antifascists in Berlin-Friedrichshain.

Commemorating the Soviet heroes at the monument together with Erich Honecker were the SED Politburo members and candidate members Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch, Horst Dhlus, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Gerhard Schuerer, and Prof Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front. Also present besides other representatives of the state, parties, and mass organizations was Lt Gen Artur Kunath, city commandant of the GDR capital, Berlin.

Also present was Petr Abrasimov, ambassador of the USSR; Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; other generals and officers of the Soviet Army, and the diplomatic corps headed by its dean, Abdel Hafed Mansouri, Algerian ambassador.

Guards of honor from the National People's Army and the Soviet Army were lined up at the tomb of 5,000 Soviet soldiers killed in the battle for the liberation of Berlin at Berlin-Treptow. By laying a wreath at the monument of Polish soldiers and German antifascists at Berlin-Friedrichshain, Erich Honecker and other members of the GDR party and state leadership remembered the unforgotten fighters, who in one fighting front with the Soviet Army defeated fascism. Jerzy Gawrysiak, Polish ambassador to the GDR, took part in the ceremony.

Hundreds of working people from Berlin and guests of the capital went to the two memorials. They commemorated the 33d anniversary of liberation with wreaths and bouquets.

Soviets Attend W. Berlin Ceremony

LD081320Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1127 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] West Berlin--ADN correspondent--Representatives of the Soviet Union honored the memory of dead Soviet soldiers by depositing wreaths at the Soviet memorial in West Berlin's Tiergarten urban district today on the 33d anniversary of victory over Hitlerite fascism. Taking part in the solemn ceremony were Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador in the GDR, Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany.

Present were the ambassadors from socialist states in the GDR and representatives of missions from socialist states in West Berlin. Members of the bureau of the SEW party executive and representatives of democratic organizations in West Berlin also laid wreaths.

Leaders Attend Soviet Reception

LD081137Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2002 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador in the GDR, held a festive reception in Berlin on Monday evening on the 33d anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people and its glorious armed forces in the Great Patriotic war. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership were present.

Ambassador Abrasimov gave a toast to the historical victory over fascism and to the fraternal community of the peoples of the USSR and GDR, their Marxist-Leninist parties and their central committees under the leadership of general secretaries Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker.

The following members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee were present: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Werner Krolikowski, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch, Horst Dohlus, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer. Prof Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the National Front; the deputy chairmen of the Council of State, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, other members of the SED Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Chamber, the Council of Ministers, the State Council, as well as other personages from the GDR's social life, were present.

Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG], Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and head of the GSFG Political Administration, as well as Col Gen Mikhail Tankayev, representative of the supreme commander of the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the National People's Army were present.

The reception was also attended by the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR.

Ambassador Abrasimov said in his toast: "33 years ago the red banner of victory was hoisted over Berlin. The triumph for the just cause of the Soviet people and its allies ended the unprecedented battle against fascism, the glory and greatness of which will for ever remain in mankind's memory. "Together with the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community the Soviet Union today wages a ceaseless struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. The realistic and constructive peace program of the 25th CPSU and ninth SED congresses serves this aim. The political-moral esteem of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other fraternal countries--which today is higher than ever before--the whole economic and military strength of the socialist community of states serves this aim. The intensive activity by the Marxist-Leninist parties of the fraternal countries and their leaders for the protection of peace, the visit by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG and the concrete proposals for the deepening of detente, arms limitation and disarmament serve this aim."

Ambassador Abrasimov continued: "The sincere words spoken by Comrade Erich Honecker when he recently stressed in Karl-Marx-Stadt on behalf of the GDR people that Leonid Brezhnev 'has spoken from our hearts' are dear to the Soviet people. The day of the historic victory unites all representatives of the most varied nations and peoples who have fought against fascism. Our common obligation, our common responsibility to those who have not returned from the great fields of battle and to the German antifascists consists in also doing in the future everything in our power to extend these 33 years without world war or nuclear disaster into the furthest future, to maintain and to strengthen peace for ever--a general, just and lasting peace."

SED CC Rally Reported

LD082109Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The 33d anniversary of the liberation by the glorious Soviet Army was solemnly commemorated in Berlin on Monday by a festive rally of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, was greeted with loud applause at this solemn meeting in the German State Opera House "Unter den Linden," as he took his seat on the flag-bedecked platform along with other party and state leaders and Soviet representatives in the GDR. The festive speech was made by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy defense minister.

Besides Erich Honecker, the following people took part in the rally: members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hermann Axen, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Muechenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch, Horst Dohlus, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer.

Other member and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, members of the Presidium of the People's Chamber, Council of Ministers State Council, other leading personalities of parties and organizations, including Dr Lothar Bolz, president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, were also present.

Among the guests who were welcomed at the rally were Petr Abrasimov, Soviet Ambassador in the GDR, Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and Col Gen Ivan Melnikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, together with Col Gen Mikhail Tankayev, representative of the commander in chief of the united forces of the Warsaw Pact countries in the GDR National People's Army.

Leaders Greet Soviet Counterparts

LD082117Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR party and state leadership has sent a state telegram to the USSR representatives on the 33d anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War and on the liberation of the German people from fascism. The message addressed to Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin pays tribute to the historical achievements by the Soviet people for world peace.

It says that the victory of the USSR over Hitler's fascism led to fundamental social and political transformation in the lives of the liberated peoples: "It opened up a new future to our people as well. The heroic deed of liberation by the Soviet people, their great internationalist assistance and the USSR's consistent struggle for peace and progress were the decisive external conditions for the creation and strengthening of the socialist GDR and its inseparable anchoring in the community of the fraternal countries."

The telegram signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, emphasized the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between both countries, which was signed in 1975. It says in this connection: "Its step-by-step realization leads toward a higher quality of the political, economic and spiritual-cultural relations, and promotes close ties between our states and peoples."

The preparations for the 30th GDR jubilee are mentioned: "A source of strength and inspiration in this are the impressive achievements by the Soviet people in the realization of the tasks set by the CPSU, which serve the strengthening of the strength and power of attraction of the Soviet Union, the well-being and happiness of the Soviet people as well as peace and social progress in the world." The GDR, also in the future by the side of the USSR and the other socialist states, will make its contribution to the strengthening of the positions of socialism and the strengthening of world peace.

HONECKER, STOPH CONGRATULATE CSSR LEADERS

LD082115Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1934 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Thanks to the successful labor of the country's working people as well as the indestructible friendship with the USSR and the other socialist countries the CSSR has "developed into a stable, dynamically progressive and internationally highly esteemed socialist state." This is stressed in a telegram of congratulations from the GDR party and state leadership, addressed to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Premier Lubomir Strougal on the 33d anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from Hitlerite fascism. The message, signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, pays tribute to the "trustful cooperation" between the SED and the CPCZ as well as between both states and peoples which "encompasses all spheres of social life," a cooperation which constantly deepens. Its expression is the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in 1977. The agreed foreign policy serves the common struggle for disarmament, detente and peace, the telegram further noted.

HEAVY RAINSTORMS REPORTED, TRAIN SERVICE DISRUPTED

LD081749Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Karl-Marx-Stadt--Rivers and streams in several parts of Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk have risen as a result of intensive rainfall over the weekend, which continued on Monday morning. The total rainfall per day was between 60 and 80 litres per square meter. It was accompanied in places by thunder and hailstorms. Severl places in the Hohenstein-Ernstthal Kreis, were particularly affected by the Lungwitz stream, which is a tributary of the Zweickauer Mulde. Train services on the Karl-Marx-Stadt-Aue line were disrupted between Loessnitz and Aue. The 19 dams in the Bezirk held back large amounts of water and thus showed themselves to be reliable protection against flooding.

COMMENTATOR ASSESSES BREZHNEV'S FRG VISIT

LD090112Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG is over. On Saturday he made a television address to the citizens of the FRG. He said that the Soviet Union is concerned about reaching an agreement with the FRG relating to the most important points of bilateral cooperation, as well as cooperation in strengthening international detente for years to come.

Even today these points of orientation can be clearly recognized. They are contained in the joint political declaration, and they are also expressed in the agreements on economic cooperation--both are documents of great political substance.

They also testify to the great political changes which have taken place in Europe and in the world since the beginning of the 1960's. Had anyone in Bonn said during the Brezhnev visit that 10 years ago such a visit would have been impossible, then we might agree with him--even if with some reservations. These reservations are that, for those in the FRG who deal with politics one cannot fail to see that a change toward a certain realism has taken place in the government policy of the FRG. This made it possible for Leonid Brezhnev to say in the FRG that both countries could contribute a great deal toward removing the difficulties which have arisen during the course of the detente process.

It cannot be denied that such words also contain a challenge. I want to completely leave aside the direct discussion between Leonid Brezhnev and the FRG Government (?because) something very interesting happened last Saturday. Leonid Brezhnev attempted to explain the Soviet Union's foreign policy to a public which, so to speak, is manipulated, and which day in and day out receives a distorted image of Soviet foreign policy. The major theme of Soviet foreign policy ran like a red threat throughout the address--the halting of the arms race, disarmament and the need to prevent a war. Such thoughts are in short supply on television in the Federal Republic, and nobody will deny it. However, we saw a communist statesman's confidence that even in a population which--as he knows--is very much beset by anticommunism, commonsense and healthy human understanding can prevail over political prejudice.

The joint political declaration signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt also contains many points of agreement on extremely important political questions. Quite frankly, dear listeners, what is contained in this joint declaration is totally opposed to what in the past--and also today--could be heard and read in the FRG media.

It would be good for all if this were to prevail. There is no doubt that many a battle will yet have to be fought for this in the FRG. Especially inasmuch as today--it had to be today--the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes about the myth of military detente. The author of this does not want detente at all, and we didn't need to know the name of the author in order to guess he is a military man--Col (Adelberg Weinstein).

The article makes this quite clear. The paper says that, for the Soviet people, the century of self-criticism has not yet arrived. One really has to pinch oneself. Why should the Soviet people practice self-criticism? Perhaps because they beat Hitlerite fascism? Or perhaps because they get on the nerves of the arms monopolies in the capitalist countries with their struggle for disarmament, and cause them worry that the profits made from shares held in arms production companies might get smaller? The paper speaks about peace without joy. With this statement it comments on its own standpoint and on the standpoint whose mouthpiece it is. But in a way it is right that the struggle for peace is not suitable for giving joy to the arms monopolies. The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG confirms the thesis repeated by Leonid Brezhnev in his address that, for the continuation of detente, it is necessary to curb the arms race. This is also stated in the joint declaration.

One final word: In his television address in the FRG, Leonid Brezhnev recalled 8 May as the day of victory and the liberation of the German people from fascism. He did so without any animosity and, so I believe, indicated to the FRG and its citizens the great possibilities which a policy marked by the principles of peaceful coexistence contains for them as well.

SED DELEGATION VISITS MARX' BIRTHPLACE IN FRG

AU0817202Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 May 78 p 1 AU

[Summary] Trier--"An SED delegation led by Kurt Tiedke, member of the SED Central Committee, honored the life and work of the founder of scientific socialism on Wednesday in the house in Trier [in FRG] where Karl Marx was born. On the occasion of tomorrow's 160th anniversary of the birth of the brilliant revolutionary, the SED delegation placed floral offerings at his bust in the room where he was born. The house has been made into a scientific museum." Dr Michael Kohl, head of the permanent GDR representation in the FRG, also attended the event. After a tour of the house, Kurt Tiedke presented to the museum administration new publications of the GDR Dietz publishing agency which describe the genius of Marx.

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT IN 'MID-MAY'

LD081923Y Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI)--Invited by Colonel-General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, a Soviet delegation is to arrive in Hungary mid-May for an official, friendly visit under the leadership of Dmitriy Ustinov, marshall of the Soviet Union, member of the CPSU Political Committee and defence minister.

SHAH OF IRAN TO VISIT IN 'NEAR FUTURE'

LD081925Y Budapest MTI in English 1802 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI)--At the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Mrs Losonczi, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, emperor of Iran, and Empress Farah Pahlavi are to arrive in Hungary in the near future for an official visit.

BUDAPEST REPORTS ON FLOOD ALERTS IN NORTH

LD081750Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Summary] Some rivers in northern Hungary are flooding as a result of recent heavy rains. The following flood alerts have been declared: a second degree alert on the Sajo river between Dubicsany and the border; a first degree alert near Mucsony; a first degree alert near Tiszapalkonya on the Tisza river; and a third degree alert on the Tarna river.

BREZHNEV'S FRG TALKS REPORTED, U.S. VISIT HINTED

LD080632Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Gyorgy Szepesi dispatch]

[Excerpt] Bonn--The discussions here between Soviet President Brezhnev and FRG Chancellor Schmidt have left no doubt that a realistic step toward the reduction in arms and armed forces is the elimination of the neutron bomb which, in the words of Leonid Brezhnev, is presented to the peoples of Western Europe as the gifts of the Danaids, which brought peril. The essence of the military issues is that neither side should gain military superiority. Relative parity and equality are enough to secure defense. As regards the armed forces in central Europe, the goal is to create a firmer situation than at present, at a lower military level, since this type of measure can eliminate the lack of confidence, the danger of military conflict and can strengthen general security.

The whole world followed with great interest the Bonn negotiations. The several hundred special correspondents provide proof of this interest. However, there is hardly a capital which has devoted greater interest to the results of these talks than Washington. The background to this is that U.S. President Carter, according to well-informed Bonn circles, would like to meet the Soviet leader and is looking forward to Brezhnev's second visit to the United States, which has been on the cards ever since 1974. However, for this to occur a significant advance is needed in SALT. Therefore Carter is eagerly awaiting what he can learn from his most important European ally.

At the end of the Bonn negotiations, a very important intergovernmental agreement was signed on the long-term development of industrial and economic relations. The key in this matter is the creation of a new foundation for the next generation. For the first time in this treaty, the next millenium is mentioned--it is valid until the year 2003. This firm foundation for mutual relations, pointing beyond the present century, is beneficial for the citizens of both countries. This strategy of long-term relations cannot fail to have a favorable psychological effect in other parts of Europe and the world.

U.S. AGRICULTURE SECRETARY CITED ON UPCOMING VISIT

LD060916Y Budapest MTI in English 0710 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 5, (MTI)--Andras Heltai, the Washington correspondent of MTI reports: The American secretary for agriculture will have talks in Budapest about the expansion of bilateral trade, about credit contacts as well as about exchanging agrarian experiences. He is confident that on the basis of the cooperation established so far even more wide-ranging relations will be developed with the leaders of the Hungarian Government concerned.

Robert Bergland, the secretary for agriculture of the Carter government, starts a tour of Europe on Saturday. He is to visit mostly socialist countries, amongst them the Soviet Union, Poland, Romania and will spend four days in Hungary at the invitation of Dr Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food. This shall be the third personal meeting between the two countries' heads of the agricultural sector.

Robert Bergland pointed out in his statement given to MTI's Washington correspondent: "I expect from the Budapest talks that we shall learn the plans and requirements in the longer run of the Hungarian economy and the possible role that American companies may play in realizing these projects. As to agrarian information, I see good opportunity in regular exchange contacts. Doubtlessly, there are achievements of the Hungarian agrarian sciences which can reckon with the interest of American scientific circles. I am sure that, based on the cooperation carried on so far, even more extensive, cordial and friendly relations will be developed in Budapest."

The secretary underlined that East-European countries are playing a more and more important part in American exports. The numerous delegation headed by him is to survey first of all the chances for long-term ties and for the expansion of trade. Robert Bergland's answer to the question how can Hungary increase her exports to the United States, as a necessary parallel, was: "One of the major goals of my visit is to survey which products, besides the traditional Hungarian export articles like meat goods would be suitable for the American market including also industrial goods besides agricultural products." In this context the secretary said that the government and within it the agricultural sector is in favour of abolishing the American restrictions impeding for political reasons the trade and [word indistinct] relations between the United States and the socialist countries. In spite of the repeated proposals, Bergland does not think it likely that this issue will be resolved in the current year.

HAVASI ADDRESSES HUNGARIAN SCIENCE ACADEMY

LD081924Y Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 8 May (MTI)--In spite of changes in the economic and social structures in the past three decades, agriculture and food industry remain branches of key importance in Hungary.

The significance of sciences in the progress of agriculture is perhaps more obvious than in other economic fields. This is one of the reasons why the 138th session of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences is dealing with the task of sciences in the development of agriculture and food industry, said Janos Szentagothai, academy member and chairman of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, when he opened the session in Budapest on Monday.

The presidium included Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Ferenc Havasi, HSWP CC secretary, academy members Janos Szentiagothai, and Ferenc Marta, general secretary of the HAS, Pal Romany, minister of food and agriculture, Academician Zsigmond Pach and Adras Somos, vice chairmen of HAS, Academician Bela Kopeczi, deputy general secretary of the academy. The members of the academy, the leaders and representatives of different institutes and outstanding personalities of the Hungarian scientific life also attended in a high number.

After the opening address Janos Szentagothai distributed the academy's gold prize and different other prizes. The 1978 academy gold medal was awarded to Academician Gyula Ortutay, recently deceased director of the ethnographic research group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, for his achievements in Hungarian and universal ethnographic research, and for his outstanding scientific-political activity performed for long years in leading bodies of the academy.

Subsequently Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the CC, greeted the participants on behalf of the HSWP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers. "A special significance is being lent to this session by the understanding that it was convened three weeks after the HSWP Central Committee had assessed the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th congress and determined the major tasks of the coming period." Said the secretary of the Central Committee "by far on a balance, the Central Committee has created favourable conditions to examining the issues of scientific life, and the most important science-political tasks in the light of this analysis comprising the whole of our society."

Ferenc Havasi then spoke of issues of the agrarian and economic policy underlining: The alteration of the production structure in a way that the country's own resources and the requirements of the world market should be taken due account of, is a fundamental requirement of progress, and the basic task of our economic organs. The introduction of new and more effective technologies necessitates a more active participation of sciences in the realization of our practical tasks. Better exploitation of the possibilities of the agricultural research and development activity, and the technical facilities in the field are of special significance. Requirements of efficiency should be given greater weight in the field of scientific work. Qualitative demands have to enjoy priority. It is a new feature of our science policy that we devote greater attention to the establishment of closer ties with economic policy, in order to make researches better suited to practice.

The secretary of the Central Committee also reminded that when stressing the importance of economy-oriented researches one must not forget the tasks that originate from the internal development of sciences. "It lies in the interest of both science and our social development that our scientists and research places should join in the current of international progress. The basic researches should occupy the desirable place and proportion inside the research structure," said Ferenc Havasi.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO MARK CSSR ANNIVERSARY

LD081934Y Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI)--On the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation, Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar sent a cable of greetings on Monday to Dr Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, and Dr Lubomir Strougal, head of the Czechoslovak Government.

The greetings message underlines:

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Council of Ministers as well as on behalf of the entire Hungarian people, we send our comradely greetings and sincere good wishes to you, the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Government and fraternal peoples of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of your homeland's liberation.

"Our people earnestly appreciates and honours the outstanding results attained by the peoples of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in building a socialist society and in developing their country. Remarkable successes registered in Czechoslovakia in socialist construction work are contributing to the consolidation of the socialist community and effectively help the joint struggle for durable peace and international security and the world-wide fight for socialism and social progress. The peoples of Czechoslovakia justly enjoy the sympathy and respect of progressive people.

"It is a matter of great joy for us that the relations between our parties and countries are unceasingly developing and our cooperation is expanding in a planned way in every sphere of life on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as well as on the basis of joint aims and interests. We highly appreciate our peoples' ever-strengthening friendship and the expansion of direct relations between the peoples of our countries. All these serve effectively the good of the two countries' peoples and the interests of the entire socialist community."

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS RESULTS OF GYENES' BULGARIAN VISIT

AU081502Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 May 78 p 3 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, MSZMP Central Committee secretary Andras Gyenes paid a visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria on 4 and 5 May. He had talks with BCP Central Committee secretary Dimitur Stanishev. They exchanged views on topical issues of the international situation and the international communist and workers' movement and reviewed relations between the two fraternal parties. The identity of the two fraternal parties' views on every issue which was discussed repeatedly manifested itself at the meeting, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

They stressed that the results and consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries play a determining role in maintaining international detente. They appraised the development of the international communist and workers' movement and the constant increase of its influence. They emphasized that the conclusions of the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers' parties and their implementation are contributing to the strengthening of the unity of the international communist and workers' movement. They resolutely condemned the anticommunist and anti-Soviet acts of imperialist circles aimed at hindering the struggle waged for peace and social progress.

The two parties attach great significance to the further development of the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation that have developed with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community and with their parties. They reaffirmed their determination to further expand and intensify fraternal relations between the Hungarian and Bulgarian people and between the MSZMP and the BCP on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The talks were attended by Istvan Varga, deputy head of the Central Committee's foreign affairs department; Jordan Golemanov, deputy head of a BCP Central Committee department; and Dr Geza Szenasi, our country's ambassador in Sofia.

Andras Gyenes returned home to Budapest on Friday.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

LD070532Y Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 6 MTI--Bela Molnar, secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, vice-president of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee was in charge of the delegation that returned home on Saturday from Ethiopia where they attended discussions preparing an international conference of solidarity to take place next autumn in Addis Ababa for people of Africa and for Arabs of the Middle East to fight against imperialism and reaction.

"The preparatory discussions--Bela Molnar told an MTI correspondent--were faithfully demonstrating the solidarity that the forces of progress are offering to the people who are fighting on the African continent for freedom, independence and peace, for the revolutionary struggle of Ethiopia and for its revolutionary leadership. The participants declared it unanimously necessary to stage an international conference of solidarity, passed resolution in favour of convoking it and declared themselves ready to share the work of preparation. An appeal was released declaring the necessity to strengthen international solidarity on the widest possible basis. Considerable forces of reaction--it was stated--are getting active against the progressive movements, against the revolutionary process in Ethiopia.

"Every contributor called attention to the machinations put up by international imperialism, by Arab and African reaction. All efforts--it was emphasized--must be supported that aim at increasing the influence of the masses. The masses in Ethiopia--we clearly understood--are well aware of the international support which lends strength to the political, economic and military struggle they are conducting under very hard conditions. All participants agreed with the proposal we made to the effect that the autumn conference should be joined by every country and by every organization which is ready to stand by the progressive efforts of the African people, no matter if over some partial point it is holding a different view. The common cause decides the issue. The Patriotic People's Front and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee assumed obligation to contribute by every means--including material help--to carrying the conference to success.

"Our delegation, seizing the opportunity, conducted talks with the revolutionary leaders of Ethiopia on the subject of bilateral contacts between social organizations. We found that the revolutionary leaders attach outstanding importance to social contacts with the socialist countries, in addition to state relations. The Ethiopian revolution is backed by a strong--under African conditions strong--peasant organization. Our stay just coincided with a congress of the All-Ethiopian Peasant Federation which practically indicated the closing act for an organizational build-up of agrarian communities. We also became familiar with the town-dweller social organization "Kebele" which has been born out of the revolution as well.

Their groups are present in the cities, districts and circles and their function is analogous to those of our councils or people's front committees. They are social organizations providing facilities for the building of contacts.

"Our delegation was received by Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of the temporary Military Governors Council. We were presenting to the people of Ethiopia the 7-million forint relief gift of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, consisting of food, medicines and clothing," Bela Molnar said in conclusion.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR GREET AFGHAN LEADER ON ELECTION

LD060751Y Budapest MTI in English 0717 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 6 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, expressed their good wishes to Nur Mohammad Taraki, on the occasion of his being elected to be president of the Revolutionary Council and head of government of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ASSESSES RESULTS OF AFGHAN COUP

LD060908Y Budapest MTI in English 0722 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Press review: MAGYAR HIRLAP on the Afghan Situation]

[Text] Budapest, May 6, (MTI)--"In the wake of last week's military take-over, the compass of Afghanistan's political life swung to the direction of progress and democracy," writes the commentator of the Hungarian daily MAGYAR HIRLAP in the paper's Saturday issue. "This is nothing else but the revival of an aborted democratic revolution. The coup was effected by the same progressive-minded officers who subverted the monarchy in 1973. Mohammad Daoud, who was given the post of the president of the republic, changed the inherited semifeudal conditions only by cosmetic operations. He hesitated to carry out thorough social-economical reforms. The lack of reforms, or else their dragged-out implementation brought about disappointment to the officers helping Daoud to power and stirred up increasing dissatisfaction by the masses," writes the commentator. As to foreign policy, the ex-president adhered to the principles on non-alignment. He fostered friendly relations with the Soviet Union. In recent times, however, he got nearer to states attached to the USA, amongst them to Saudi-Arabia.

"Nur Mohammad Taraki, a progressive-minded civilian politician is heading the new leadership. He pointed out his adherence to positive neutrality and the policy of non-alignment as well [as] (?to the) principles of peaceful coexistence. Colonel Abdol Qader, who had led the coup, and who was content with the portfolio of defence, said that the turn was designed to put an end to the rule of aristocracy and the feudal circles. The 1973 revolution, he declared, had not met the expectations of the Afghan people but our one shall. The new government started to accomplish this task in an encouraging way," states the commentator of MAGYAR HIRLAP.

OVARI TAKES PART IN COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEE SESSION

LD061538Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Miklos Ovari has acquainted himself with the life of Vas County. The secretary of the Central Committee participated in the enlarged session of the County party committee in Szombathely and then visited the Markusovszky hospital, where a new operating theater is being built.

VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL EXPLAINS RECENT ECONOMIC REFORMS

LD081212Y Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI)--Sandor Gyori, MTI's Hanci correspondent reports:

Following the recent currency reform and the measures on reorganizing trade, certain people attacked the changes from a nationalistic position. They have spread the idea that these are actions against citizens of a Chinese origin. Historian Nguyen Khac Vien, director of the Vietnamese Foreign Language Publishing House, said about this issue to MTI's correspondent: "Some people circulate the news that we offend the Chinese merchants of Cholon (Ho Chi Minh town's Chinese district). In reality, the measures are not directed against dealers of any nationality. The measures concern the class itself: A trader-capitalist must not in the future conduct trading activity irrespective of his nationality, whether he is Vietnamese, Chinese, French, Indian or Khmer."

"It is a fact that many of those concerned are Chinese, but these are not persons who arrived in Vietnam for a few years. These are mainly people who are living with us for several generations. The settlement of Chinamen began in the 17th century, and in the meantime they have become Vietnamese citizens of Chinese origin. The building of socialism postulates the elimination of capitalism. It comes from the social form itself that captialist production must be discontinued irrespective of the question of nationality", said Nguyen Khac Vien.

"The liquidation of capitalists as a class does not concern their personal rights. There is no deportation. Merchants have kept their houses and all in all they are still living better than cadres or state officials do."

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA--The MSZMP party worker delegation led by Mihaly Kornidesz, head of a department of the Central Committee, that had been studying the experiences of party work in the sciences, public education and culture at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee has returned home from Havana. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 May 78 p 8 AU]

CULTURAL DELEGATION TO COPENHAGEN--At the invitation of Niels Matthiasen, Danish minister of culture, a cultural delegation led by Minister Imre Pozsgay has gone to Copenhagen. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 May 78 p 8 AU]

ENVOY TO TRINIDAD RECEIVED--Lajos Nagy, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic accredited to the Trinidad and Tobago Republic, has presented his credentials to President of the Republic Sir Ellis Emmanuel Innocent Clarke. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 May 78 p 8 AU]

FORESTRY COOPERATION WITH CSSR--The permanent hungarian-Czechoslovak working committee for forestry held a session in Budapest between 3 and 5 May. The two delegations were led by Gabor Soos, secretary of state for agriculture and food supply, and Augustin Mistrik, first deputy of the Slovak Socialist Republic's Minister of Forestry and Water Management. The committee established that cooperation has been successful, among other things, in passing on experiences of mechanization in forestry activities and in regular exchanges of propagation materials. The working committee included in its program for this year the analyzing of joint forestry tasks related to the regulation of the environment surrounding the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros power station. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 May 78 p 5 AU]

BELGIAN KING BAUDOUIN RECEIVES WOJTASZEK

ID081914Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Emil Wojtaszek, who is on an official visit to Belgium, was received today by King Baudouin of Belgium. The Polish foreign minister also had a meeting with his Belgian counterpart, Henri Simonet. This was followed by Polish-Belgian plenary talks in which both foreign ministers took part. Views were exchanged on the future development of mutual relations with particular emphasis on trade and industrial cooperations.

Having found that these relations have been developing satisfactorily, particularly since the visit Edward Gierek paid to Belgium in November (?1973), the two sides drew attention to the heretofore unutilized possibilities for extending cooperation in various spheres. The two sides also discussed the problems of international detente and disarmament in connection with the forthcoming special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly.

Minister Wojtaszek also met with Willy Claes, Belgian minister for economic affairs.

KOWALCZYK RECEIVED BY BULGARIA's TODOROV

LD060908Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Test] Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politboro and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Stanislaw Kowalczyk, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, who has been staying in Bulgaria. Minister Kowalczyk paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Stoyanou, minister of internal affairs. The two ministers had talks. The delegation of our Ministry of Internal Affairs visited also the region of [word indistinct] where they acquainted themselves with the work of the Bulgarian Ministry of Internal Affairs and [words indistinct].

AFGHAN LEADER'S FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE NOTED

LD061502Y Warsaw PAP in English 1324 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, 6 May, PAP--(By PAP correspondent R. Piekarowicz)

Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and premier of Afghanistan's new government, Nur Mohammad Taraki declared here today that the action of April 27 was not a mere coup staged by a handful of officers but a revolution prepared by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and carried out with the help of officers and soldiers, members of the party.

Taraki, 61, who appeared at his first press conference after the taking over of power in the country by revolutionary forces, told journalists the People's Democratic Party leadership had decided to launch the action on April 27 because Premier Mohammed Daud's government had been preparing mass repressions against progressive forces of Afghanistan.

Premier Taraki also declared that the People's Democratic Party represented workers, peasants, middle classes and small bourgeoisie, and was going to introduce the programme of social-economic transformations aiming to improve the standards of living of the broadest circles of Afghanistan's society.

Nur Mohammad Taraki who is general secretary of the People's Democratic Party stated that the party had been prepared to start revolution already two or even three years before but kept waiting for the Daud government to realize the promises contained in its programme of 1978.

JOURNAL ATTACKS PRC'S 'MAOIST' FOREIGN POLICY

LD081441 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 1978 publishes on page 5 a 700-word TASS report datelined Warsaw, 3 May, under the heading "Along Maoism's Old Rut." The report describes an article published in the May issue of the Polish journal IDEOLOGIA I POLITYKA analyzing Chinese policy since the death of Mao. Having described the journal's account of the PRC's present internal situation, the report continues:

"In the sphere of foreign policy Peking is seeking above all to aggravate relations between the USSR and the United States. The course toward Peking's rapprochement with Western reactionary forces on an antisocialist and anti-Soviet platform remains the main task in its foreign policy activity. To this end the Peking leadership is gambling on thwarting the process of detente and on a return to the years of the cold war in international relations. We are thus dealing, the journal emphasizes, with blatantly adventurist designs on the party of the present Peking leaders, who have adopted all the most negative elements of the Maoist foreign policy of recent years."

GRAIN, FODDER, LEGUME ACREAGE INCREASED

LD081402Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] This year the acreage of spring grain has been increased by 150,000 hectares. Together with an increased acreage of winter grain by 100,000 hectares, a more favorable cultivating structure will be achieved and fodder supply will be improved this year.

Also, the acreage of corn will be increased by 100,000 hectares this spring for grain and green fodder. The cultivation of sugar beets and various mixed legume crops will be considerably increased. The greatest possible increase in the production of fodder is at present one of the main tasks of our agriculture.

BRIEFS

BYDGOSZCZ AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS--Despite great efforts, the Bydgoszcz agricultural workers achieved lower results than planned. For instance, crop production was 7.6 percent lower than planned. However, animal production has increased, and this applies especially to pig breeding. Shortages in the supply of the market continued last year. This applied to industrial and food products. The shortage of meat and of its products was especially severe. [Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 7 May 78 LD]

AGERPRES CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK ON ANGOLA

AU061755Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 6 May 78 AU

[Text] The Romanian press agency AGERPRES is authorized by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania to state the following:

Romanian public opinion has acknowledged with profound indignation the aggression launched by military units of the racist regime from South Africa against the territory of the People's Republic of Angola--an independent and sovereign state. This is a new expression of the policy of defiance and brutal violation of the norms and principles of international law and of the decisions adopted by the United Nations regarding South Africa; it is an insolent continuation of the provocative actions against certain independent states. At the same time, Romanian public opinion forcefully condemns this aggressive action by the military units of the racist regime from South Africa, supported by powerful air forces, which have attacked numerous localities thus causing innumerable victims among the ranks of peaceful people--women, old people and children in Namibia--who have been driven away from their homes through repression by the police apparatus of the Pretoria regime.

The aggression of the South African racists, which will aggravate the situation in South African even more and will deepen tension and conflict in that part of the world, is directed against the just struggle waged by the Namibian people based on the appeal of SWAPO to completely abolish the anachronistic foreign domination and to achieve their inalienable right to a free and independent life. Legitimately condemned by all peoples for the odious policy of racial discrimination and apartheid which it promotes in South Africa, the Pretoria regime also clings to perpetuating its domination in Namibia and carries out criminal actions against independent Angola precisely at a time when the entire international community is making a sustained effort, including efforts within the United Nations, to make it possible for the Namibian people to become free and independent and masters of their own destiny.

The Romanian Government and people condemn with all their determination the aggressive and irresponsible actions of the South African racists against the People's Republic of Angola and firmly demand that the Pretoria authorities immediately stop all actions of armed interference against African countries, that it respect the independence and sovereignty of these countries and that it stop the illegal occupation of Namibia, so that the Namibian people will be able to exercise freely their inalienable right to a free and dignified life on their fatherland's soil, in keeping with their legitimate aspirations in conformity with the desire expressed by the entire international community. At the same time, the Romanian Government and people express their complete solidarity with the people of friendly Angola in their just struggle against the provocations and aggressions of the Pretoria regime and reassert their determination to cotninue to support the Namibian people and SWAPO--their legitimate organization--until the final victory against foreign domination and for their national liberation and independence.

LUCEAFARUL ON HUNGARIAN CRITICISM OF NATIONALITY POLICY

AU061952Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 6 May 78 AU

["Romanian Writer Gives Riposte to Illyes Gyula's Assertions"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 6/5/1978--In an extensive article printed by the LUCEAFARUL review, a weekly of the Writers' Union of Romania, Mihnea Gheorghiu gives reposte to some assertions of Hungarian writer Illyes Gyula.

Here is what Mihnea Gheorghiu, president of the Academy of Socio-political Sciences, writes:

I have found out Mr Gyula Illyes, most angry with the results of the latest two world wars, just as with the respective peace treaties, and with the whole course of history in the 20th century central Europe, has given free course to his anti-Romanian obsession in a series of articles printed in MAGYAR NEMZET--the organ of the Patriotic People's Front--which were taken over and extensively commented on by certain foreign newspapers and radio stations, from there far away. (In an interview recently granted to the BBC, the author would have categorically given the lie to the speculation circulated in Budapest, according to which his articles, in which he "approached the question of the condition of Hungarian population living abroad" would have been approved in beforehand by certain authorities, and we feel likely to believe him).

But, what was he saying there? After several long philosophic and literary digressions--in which Hegel's dialectics and Herder's echoes were strangely mixed up with some lyrical autochthonous elements--the poet was deserting the poesy of the Puszta in order to build on it a whole palace of absolutely subjective reasonings grounded on imagined data from which he was drawing so crazy a conclusion, as, going, beyond the frontiers of calumny and injury, he would have entered like thunder the sphere of the literature of the absurd, if the sphere of the political--in which they were standing comfortably and unjudged--would not order him back to the necessary reason. [sentence as received] For, this writer, who was not deprived of the Romanians' sympathy and who knows the Romanian human kindness, both the legendary and the real one (he seems to me to have understood, even very well, the universe of the "Miorita", the ere lamb balad), [as received] claims now that the treatment of the national minorities in Romania equals the apartheid in South Africa and even if it is not quite a genocide, it is categorically an ethnocide...

These essays were printed at the beginning of the year. The people saw them or heard them and shrugged their shoulders. Poetic imagination, stylistic flowers.... No human being with a sense of responsibility, Magyar, German, Jew or of any other nationality in Romania, knowing the real truth, could have shown to these painted lies other feeling than a pity and disgust for their promoters.

You remember that when doing her duty to address indirectly such a question to the president of Romania, in New York, T.V. commentator Barbara Walters--the best seeded in America--was made understand that it would be desirable that the nationalities enjoy the world over at least as many rights as they enjoy in Romania. The train of explanations offered--extensively and in so many circumstances--for the settlement of the national question in our socialist homeland, spare us the effort to deal with them once more. (Even if only for the sake of our comrades and friends of Magyar nationality in Romania, we would not be at ease on doing it, since it would mean allowing our soul to keep the shade of a doubt as to their honest thinking and no one would deserve it--we know it only too well--to be, even if virtually, involved in this affair which is as dirty as many other dirty "political" affairs which poison nowadays the peace and friendship among peoples).

The hateful nationalistic agitation of the fascist circles of emigrant Magyars was however not satisfied with this alone. Finding both the fit battering ram and the providential man in the person of Illyes who, in turn, was desirous to win for himself "the sympathy of the West", the REUTERS news agency accounts from Budapest on a fresh interview of the reputed author who declared himself ready "to take the responsibility" of publicly disclose "the worse and worse situation of the Hungarians of Romania", since the Magyar intellectuals of Transylvania...refuse to do it. Why do they refuse? Is it maybe since they have equal rights with their Romanian and other nationality fellow countrymen? No, they are not able to do it--Illyes says--since "they are morally shaken": that is they have lost, so to say, the touch of reason, and it is only him, the untouchable idol, the saviour, who has preserved his reason untouched to his old age.

Finally, a new clarification offered also to an interested British journalist: While repeating to him some of the assertions made in the afore-mentioned articles, Mr Illyes stated that "The Hungarian minority in Europe is gradually suppressed in the name of socialism". And when he was retorted that "Europe" happens to know well enough certain things not to dramatize his sayings, the offended poet replied that he and the intellectuals around him want to protest against "the international drive for hushing up" his written and oral actions, adding that "from the hints made, the whole world has understood their meaning", i.e. check Romania, again.

Well, then what about blaming "socialism" as such? It is better understood now why "the group" around him, in Budapest (he calls them "a small circle of writers and other freelancers") prefer not to be identified, although Illyes "has nothing against being called by name".

There is probably something, or someone who is interested in stirring "the powder barrel" in South-east Europe, and in putting again the bourgeois-nationalistic apple of discord into the basket of topicality: Perhaps, there are some mean interests which push certain persons--or groups of persons--to adding fuel to the cooled ashes of obsolete ethnical rivalries, in the Balkan-Carpathian-Danubian area in which the empires of the ruling classes of all nations for centuries lived well together on account of the ignorant poor ones of the same nations, and (?now) there are some who regret that the rule of the rules with "sacred" crowns ended, when the new system came triumphant in all these countries. But the misfortune shows up again when the foe of the labouring classes succeeds in fishing the hasty consciences of some persons of good faith who are misinformed, launching again the slogans of hatred and blood of the formerly defeated revenge-seeking nationalistic chauvinism. Since backward minds can still be seduced by vivere pericolosamente--to live dangerously--in shirts of discredited colours. And sometimes even young more impulsive, talents, deserving to serve a better cause. To say nothing of the old vicious horses who had turned the cart upside down also before...

Proud of his origin, maybe full of the nostalgia of the collapsed dualist empire and of the memory of a navyless admiral, an intellectual as old as our century can no longer suffer the edifice and laws of history and tried to turn himself into the standard-bearer of those who want to turn this edifice down and to misinterpret its laws, provokingly scanning or tragically speaking by himself with the hope that the wheel of history will turn back, maybe as [far] back as the torture wheel of Horia.

How many similar "crusades" experienced our Europe, especially from those who were mistaking the country and the continent for their estate... Our country either, has not been spared the emergence of such figures and their guilt is not to be easily forgotten. [as received]

But such a recrudescence of mean and poisonous thinking, of intimate hatred against people of other kind, of savage lack of adaptation to the right of the other appears, with a modern writer, to be more than anachronical.

I however notice in astonishment how bulky are since some time the gestures of hospitality of some chief editors' productions lacking any consideration and being sometimes actually hostile to the Romanian people and its history and in the last analysis harmful to the century-old friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Likewise, some publishing houses grant "political asylum" to this provoking manner of approaching the past and the present of our nations who however faced like comrades many common hardships.

I do not want to list examples. Here are lots of them and I avoid creating subject-matter of riposte between intellectuals who like polemics. There are prose and feature report books and even poetry books in which the Romanians are depicted in an at least offending manner.

We are not indifferent about the fact that "some important persons" of our profession forget what they owe to the laws of any civilized society and do not even care about their duty as citizens of a socialist country for which our esteem and friendship keep undiminished, in behalf of the long common past of popular struggles for social and national freedom, against exploiters and invaders of any kind and in the spirit of the selfsame conception about world, of scientific socialism and international solidarity.

Who can benefit by all these improper provocations and "hits below the belt" directed against the sincere Romanian-Hungarian friendship and collaboration, the understanding between our countries and parties, between our peoples which build the same system, against peace and friendship among peoples?

There are no "issues" between Romanians and Hungarians. But lasting friendship does exist. "Our peoples"--wrote in a message the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party--"are linked by a century-old past, their best sons united by common fights and historical traditions. The fact is common experience and lesson, that when the exploiting classes succeeded in provoking divergencies between our countries, this was always detrimental to the two peoples, that the national hatred always served the rule of the people's oppressors and never served in the interests and freedom of the working people. We are proud of the fact that the progressive, revolutionary movements whose keepers and furtherers we consider ourselves to be, always raised their voice, both in Romania and in Hungary, in favour of the idea of friendship between the two peoples".

I remember many Magyar comrades with whom I was shoulder to shoulder in the anti-fascist fight, prior and after the country's liberation. An officer with my family name died for Hungary's freedom, under the fire of the Hitlerite machine-guns in the fortified "ring" of Budapest. Together with other reputed Romanian writers I participated in translations of Hungarian literature into Romanian.

In my own books inspired from the Romanian people's history, you can find glorious figures of friends belonging to the Magyar nationality of Romania, for whose art and culture I feel sincere admiration and affection. I have distinguished friends also in the ranks of the intelligentsia of Hungary, whom I respect.

So, I want to tell it most frankly that I cannot and I do not want to desert these convictions and feelings, as a man and as a communist, in this case either.

But I cannot help being worried thinking that some mate of the wisest Ulysis [as received] might open the bag of winds, either absent-minded or ill-willing. Since, in these parts, the storms are heavy and devastating, and the ship of this old continent is still frail. And since we are all on board of the same ship...

Hate and prejudice have no longer room in a world which is already traumatized by physical violence and violent language. Anyone would claim, for instance, that the Romanians or Greeks, or Jews or Poles of North America, or the Hungarians there should not know the language or should not observe the laws of the state whose citizens they are, and obey by some dramatic appeals or orders from the outside, would strike himself against a genuine [words indistinct] public ridicule and refusal. And so it happened recently to those who sold themselves for "a pottage of goulash" in the United States, and to their lies. As a matter of fact, the Americans did not understand too well what their bosses and friends want.

Yet we, knowing the truth, ought to no longer let it by itself and defenceless in other countries. Romania's president admitted that it was not good: "There are facts enough, realities themselves are so strong as we have considered it would be useless to speak of them again. But from this viewpoint, we may have been wrong, taking account of the realities in the U.S..

We will have to pay greater attention to a broader information of public opinion in the U.S. and other states, so as to leave no room for any misunderstanding, for any activity of some ill-intended quarters which only want to harm the relations between our countries".

For the promotion of (?friendship) and collaboration with other peoples, let us make as good and sincere mutual information as possible in a spirit of mutual regard. This seems to me to be a duty of honour of writers in all countries. As far as we, the Romanians, are concerned, since we live on a land that was formerly inhabited, tilled and defended by a great, brave and just people, Mihnea Gheorghiu concluded, we wish to do everything for peace and fraternal cooperation, the welfare and happiness of the peoples to reign in this geographic region, in Europe and the world over.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS SOUTHERN AFRICA

Sees Angolan President

AU052105Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Text] Luanda, AGERPRES, 5/5/1978--Agostinho Neto, president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], the Labour Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, received the Romanina economic-commercial delegation led by Ion Ceausescu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry, that paid a visit to Luanda.

On this occasion a useful exchange of opinions was made on the economic cooperation and trade in the spirit of relations of friendship and solidarity between the two states, parties and peoples. President Agostinho Neto expressed his will of promoting and diversifying much more the bilateral economic collaboration in agreement with the demands and potential of Romania and Angola; considering that the agreements recently signed in Bucharest can offer a proper framework.

Sees Zambian President

AU071508Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 7 May 78 AU

[Text]--Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda received the leader of the Romanian economic delegation, Ion Ceausescu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry. The Zambian head of state praised the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between Romania and Zambia.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BUCHAREST INDUSTRIAL UNITS

AU051008Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is paying a working visit to large industrial units in Bucharest this morning. The first meeting with a working people's collective took place at the 'Grivita Rosie' chemical equipment enterprise."

The arrival of the party secretary general to this enterprise was an opportunity for the people working here to express their warmest feelings of esteem and appreciation for the concern shown for the development of this unit and for constantly improving work and living conditions. This unit's economic activity was examined, as was the manner in which the recommendations made by the party secretary general during his preceding working visits were implemented. At this hour, the visit continues at the machinetools and aggregates enterprise. Comrade Ceausescu's arrival here was greeted by hundreds upon hundreds of workers.

TANJUG REPORTS ON PRESIDENT TITO'S ACTIVITIES

Message to CSSR Leaders

LD081452Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito has sent cordial felicitations to Czechoslovak President and General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Gustav Husak on the occasion of the national holiday of Czechoslovakia.

President Tito expressed in the telegram his "deep conviction that the traditional friendship and successful cooperation between our two countries and parties will further strengthen, to both our common interest and the benefit of progress, socialism and peace in the world."

On the occasion of the national holiday of Czechoslovakia, telegrams have also been sent by Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic to Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and by Federal Executive Council Vice President and Foreign Secretary Milos Minic to Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Receives Internal Affairs Secretary

LD081604Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--In connection with 13 May, security day, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received a delegation on Brioni today consisting of Federal Secretary of Internal Affairs Franjo Herljevic and his associates, republican and provincial secretaries of internal affairs and representatives of other security services.

The federal secretary of internal affairs briefed the president of the republic on the results of the work of the security services and on their ability to carry out their tasks. It was noted that as an integral part of the social self-protection system the security services have attained major results in protecting our socialist self-management society against the attempts by enemy elements to hamper its peaceful and creative development.

In his own name and on behalf of all members of the security services Federal Secretary Franjo Herljevic congratulated the president of the republic on 13 May--the day of the security service. Congratulating President Tito on his forthcoming birthday, Comrade Herljevic wished him good health and long life at the head of our socialist self-management community.

The president of the republic positively assessed the work done by the security services so far and stressed that the work on their further training must also be continued in the future so that they can successfully contribute to the protection of the life of our people and material wealth of our country, as they have done in the past.

President Tito then congratulated all members of our security services on their forthcoming festival.

The reception was attended by Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and chairman of the Federal Council for the Protection of Constitutional Order; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; and by Berislav Badurina, chef du cabinet of the president of the republic.

SFRY'S DJURANOVIC CONGRATULATES AFGHAN PREMIER

AU0821552Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 May 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Nur Mohammad Taraki, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

"On the occasion of your appointment as prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, I convey to you on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf warm congratulations and best wishes for success in your responsible work for the welfare and progress of the friendly people of Afghanistan.

"I am convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop and will strengthen, both in the international field and in the activities of the nonalined movement and in all fields of bilateral relations."

ADN CARRIES REPORT ON DOLANC-NAUMANN MEETING

LD051749Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--ADN correspondent: The SED delegation led by Konrad Naumann, member of SED Central Committee Politburo, which is staying in Yugoslavia for several days, was received on Friday morning by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of LCY Central Committee. Konrad Naumann conveyed friendly greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of SED Central Committee, to President Josip Broz Tito, chairman of LCY, and to Stane Dolanc, which were most cordially returned.

During the talk, which passed in a cordial and open atmosphere, Stane Dolanc spoke on the state of preparations for the 11th LCY Congress, which will take place in June. He paid tribute to the high level of relations between the SED and LCY.

Stane Dolanc said that the Berlin document of European communist and workers' parties will also in the future be the basis of the international activity of the LCY.

Konrad Naumann spoke about the successes of the working people in the GDR in the implementation of the Ninth SED Congress resolutions.

The SED delegation also had a talk with Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade town assembly and became acquainted with the further development of the Yugoslav capital.

The delegation will end its 4-day visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow and depart for home.

MIKULIC INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY, NATIONALISM

LD052308Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--Branko Mikulic, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, talked last night in Sarajevo with chief and responsible editors of Radio-TV Sarajevo, OSLOBODJENJE and KOMUNIST. In this conversation on the eve of the seventh Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Congress, which was broadcast live by the radio and TV network, Branko Mikulic answered several questions.

Question--Comrade President, as the preparations for the Seventh Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Congress are completely finished, can you tell us what dominated the very-rich pre-congress activity and with what the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists is entering the seventh congress? What were the global characteristics of the ideopolitical action of the League of Communists and, of course, of all other organized socialist forces?

Answer--I think that this work has enabled us to achieve very good results in the development of socialist self-management relations in the period between the two congresses. I would even be so free as to say that these results are in this 4-year period much greater than in another period prior to the 6th and 10th congresses.

If the period between the fifth and sixth congresses of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists was characterized by the centre of ideopolitical activity of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces being concentrated in a struggle against nationalistic tendencies and their bearers, then in the period between these two congresses this center of activity has been shifted toward the bearers of dogmatic-bureaucratic and technocratic tendencies. Of course, they are always linked in a certain manner and rely on and connect with each other as a matter of course.

Question--Although all the congresses of the League of Communists have constituted great steps forward in the struggle for the democratization of our life, the development of socialist self-management, it does nevertheless seem that from the point of view of the accelerated socioeconomic development of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the struggle for the unity of the League of Communists and for the taking-over of responsibility for our own development, the Fifth Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina had, if it may be put that way, a special place. You were chairman of the commission for drawing up the congress resolution, and so I would like to ask you to comment on the importance of this gathering of communists in Bosnia-Hercegovina from the point of view of the tasks now facing us at the time of the seventh congress.

Answer--In order to appraise the importance of the fifth congress I think it is necessary to take into account everything that preceded this congress, that is, recall what happened between the fourth and fifth congresses. This was from 1964 to 1969. During this period social and economic reform was adopted and immediately following this the famous fourth plenary session of the LCY Central Committee was held. Prior to this plenary session preparations began for the Mostar consultative meeting and it was held immediately after the plenary session. Both you and the public are sufficiently aware about that.

Immediately following this we in Bosnia-Hercegovina had to open up very serious debates on the situation in the republic and on the role and responsibility of the republic in the federation. At that time in Bosnia-Hercegovina centrifugal tendencies were very marked, this constituting one of the main problems with which the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina concerned itself. I would also add that at that time we were very hampered by a conservative consciousness, ultraradical phrases and dogmatism in political life, and that these were present in the consciousness and deeds of the members of the League of Communists to a considerable degree.

I also recall that the economy in Bosnia-Hercegovina at that time was very fragmented, lacking in cohesion and production programs and devoid of any clear orientation in development.

This fragmentation was also felt in other spheres of life. We were broken, up, disunified. The economic situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina was quite complex. In 1967 and 1968 we closed down quite a lot of production capacities, reduced the numbers of the employed--quite simply any prospects for development were lost. The only bright spot was when in 1968 the decision was reached to adopt a program for the modernization and reconstruction of the roads.

In the same year there came about important complications in international relations. The ultraradicals in Yugoslavia took advantage of this situation in the country and in the international circumstances which were favorable for them to act. In fact, they had already acted by inviting a foreign factor to interfere in Yugoslavia, too.

Quite logically, at the fifth congress we devoted our greatest attention to defining the role and responsibility of the republic in its development and its role and responsibility in the Yugoslav federal community. From this distance in time perhaps it could be said: Well, all right, why did you talk about that so much, why did you devote such great attention to that?

However, we should remember that at that time our awareness of these questions was at a much lower level than today. The later development of the situation showed that our standpoints on those questions which we adopted at the fifth congress were of great and far-reaching importance for all of us, even for those who worked directly on the documents of the congress.

We also devoted exceptional importance to the question of how to make the development of Bosnia-Hercegovina dynamic, for that was a time of stagnation and falling growth rate. The differences between the level of development of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Yugoslavia and the other socialist republics increased. In searching for an answer to this question we were oriented largely by the following:

First, we saw that our chance lay in the development of socialist self-management relations. We insisted on the principles of social and economic reform being consistently realized, then we worked out a complete concept of relying on our own forces and potential, and at the congress we paid special attention to--as we called it--the reformation of the League of Communists, that is, to the determination of its role and responsibility in the struggle for a socialist self-management development and the transformation of Bosnia-Hercegovina as a whole, given the situation it was in.

Now when I recall certain details, I also find it hard to understand why it was so. For instance, I remember one of the pressures facing us. We were very frequently under pressure to produce information on, for example, the size of our personal incomes. Press conferences were called and the reporters were given all the lists of our incomes. This dogmatism, this conservative consciousness was, quite simply, in line with having all people concerned with public affairs, political work, etc. proclaimed all sorts and the rumor got around that these personal incomes were fabulous. That time has passed, it is behind us, but I hope that in the future there will be more opportunities to say something more about that.

It seems that in recognizing dogmatism and technocratic trends in society we have not made much progress in this period--was one of the following questions.

This is a matter to be assessed, Mikulic said. I am not convinced that we went too far in recognizing techno-bureaucratic tendencies and practice. However, when we speak of dogmatism, I think that it is necessary to separate everything which is backward conservative consciousness, everything which is political immaturity and lack of vigilance from that which represents conscious activity from dogmatic positions because there are people who often in their daily actions and reactions behave as dogmatists but are not conscious of it. They do not do this because this is their political orientation. However, with reference to those who have dogmatism as their political orientation, it should be stated right away that what is at stake are people who are against socialist self-management, against the policy of nonalinement, against our own path to socialism, against equality in the international workers' movement, against equality in relations between peoples, etc.

This refers to a considerable extent also to "imported" ideology. Instead of being in favor of socialist self-management and federal order, dogmatists in Yugoslavia advocate an etatist-centralist system, instead of the equality of nations and nationalities they speak of the need--and they speak cleverly about it--to create a "great" Yugoslav nation; instead of the policy of nonalinement they recommend our joining the camp; they also talk against the concept of all-people's defense.

With regard to the attitude of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations and institutions of the political system, dogmatists demand the commanding role of the League of Communists, that is, of the party, but in the League of Communists itself they interpret democratic centralism as mere blind subjugation of the party membership to the will of the party apparatus. These are certainly very reactionary attitudes with regard to the relations both in the League of Communists and in our society.

The struggle against dogmatic-bureaucratic attitudes, and in particular against their exponents, is more difficult and more complex than the struggle against national-chauvinism. Because, national-chauvinists have always--and do so today--acted crudely and in an unconcealed manner. Their slogans can be easily deciphered and recognized. However, dogmatists act differently; they make use also of our own omissions and of the real problems in society and in this way present their "principled" remarks, criticisms and deliberations how something else would be better.

Therefore, many communists cannot orientate themselves in the struggle against dogmatic-bureaucratic tendencies and their exponents in their own environment. But, experiences from the past period show that dogmatic forces are linked with technocracy, that they rely both on it and on nationalists.

Up to now we have done much also in the development of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection and I think that we can be very satisfied with what has been achieved, Mikulic stressed replying to the question which referred to the further tasks in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection. What is ahead of us is the task of going on. We must achieve the complete preparation of the entire population for defense, from the youngest, from the first grade children in primary schools, to the oldest citizen.

Branko Mikulic was also asked to reply to the question: How much are etatist interpretations of the national question, bureaucratic interpretations, certain simplifications of the national question present today, interpretations in which one could also find that national and intranational relations are reduced to interrepublican relations.

I think, Mikulic replied, that Yugoslav--and now I also say Bosnian and Hercegovinian--communists have achieved the greatest results precisely in the sphere of developing brotherhood, unity and equality among nations and nationalities who live in Bosnia-Hercegovina and in Yugoslavia. Of ccurse, there are still relapses, there are still remnants of the past and there is also conscious activity from nationalistic positions. Here just as in connection with dogmatism, one should separate that which represents a conservative remnant in the consciousness of a section of the older people from that which represents conscious activity from the positions of nationalism. I think that this old consciousness still exists among a section of the population. Furthermore, in the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina there are individuals who stand on unitarist positions and who in this way objectively aid--but I do not hold their conviction--those who stand on nationalist positions and who act from these positions. Plotting from nationalistic positions by those who are ideologically and politically oriented national-chauvinists does not worry us. What, however, does surprise us is when we observe that there are individuals here and there and even people who concern themselves or allegedly concern themselves with science and theoretical work and who are close to or on the very brink of nationalism.

For instance, I mention various theories about Bosnian national feeling as a national category which are emerging in Bosnia-Hercegovina. Recently in some discussions about the question of the national separation of Moslems, some individuals say that the term Moslem is inappropriate in the national sense and that the real term should be Moslem-Bosnian. The question which arises is: What about the Serbs and Croats in Bosnia-Mercegovina because they too are Bosnians and Hercegovinians. It is evident that what is at stake here is an old worn-out nationalist cliche about mother nations and mother states and the suggestion that Bosnia-Hercegovina should link with Serbia and Croatia respectively. This is an attack both on the decisions of the antifascist council of the national liberation of Yugoslavia and the regional antifascist council of the national liberation of Bosnia-Hercegovina and on socialist self-management.

I see no reason to be worried about nationalistic tendencies, but our experience teaches us that we must be vigilant. I would say what we in Bosnia-Hercegovina should stick to the following: Common sense in our heads, arm in arm, in harmony and brotherhood. Then, we need not fear either for our present or our future.. In this way too we shall make the greatest contribution to the consolidation of unity in Yugoslavia and to the stability of our community as a whole, Branko Mikulic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina said among other things.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES U.S. AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF

LD081515Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today received Gen David Jones, chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force, who is visiting our armed forces at the head of a delegation of his country's air force.

The talks between General Ljubicic and the U.S. visitor took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. The talks were attended by Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Col Gen Enver Cemalovic, commander of the air force and antiaircraft defense; and other associates of the federal secretary for national defense.

During the day Gen David Jones was also received by Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, who also had a cordial and friendly meeting with the U.S. visitor. These talks were attended by Col Gen Enver Cemalovic and Col Gen Ilija Radakovic and other Yugoslav People's Army leaders.

The meetings with the federal secretary for national defense and with the chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army were also attended by Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, and William Roche, military and air attache.

TANJUG: SOVIET NAVAL FLOTILLA ARRIVES IN SPLIT

LD081448Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Split--A flotilla of ships of the USSR Navy, commanded by Rear Adm Vasiliy Alekseyevich Paramonov, sailed into Split port today on an unofficial visit.

During their stay in Split, the ships' crews will visit and see cultural, historical and other monuments of the town and its vicinity.

SFRY-FRG ECONOMIC COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETS

AU032140Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Apr and 1-2 May 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Belgrade--According to the announcement of the Federal Committee for Information, the mixed committee for economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and the FRG held its 11th session on 27 and 28 April in Sarajevo. The committee concluded its working session with a visit to the giant industrial enterprise UNIS near Sarajevo which is successfully cooperating with the FRG automobile industry within the framework of a long-term production cooperation agreement.

The delegations of the two countries were headed by Dr Emil Ludviger, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, for Yugoslavia and Dr Detlev Roveder for West Germany.

Business representatives of the two countries participated in the work of the session and they are expected to meet more frequently during this and the next year and devote their mutual attention to examining the markets of the two countries in greater detail.

One of the most important conclusions of the session of the mixed committee is that Yugoslavia's exports to the FRG market should increase in order to reduce our commodity trade deficit with this country, a deficit which was in excess of one billion dollars in 1977.

It was agreed that it is necessary to more effectively employ more modern forms of economic cooperation, such as industrial production cooperation, joint ventures in Yugoslav enterprises and cooperation in third markets and in developing countries. The first results have been achieved in this respect.

CUBAN PARTY OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BELGRADE 7 MAY

LD072350Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2120 GMT 7 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 7 TANJUG--Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Politbureau member of Cuba's Communist Party and vice-president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers arrived in Belgrade today.

Ramiro Valdes Menendez was welcomed by Dobroslav Culafic, Federal Executive Council vice president and member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency.

LCY'S VRHOVEC RECEIVES PRC PARTY DELEGATION

LD051710Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 5 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav League of Communists Presidency member Josip Vrhovec today received Chinese Communist Party Central Committee members Wang Shih-tai and Tsai Hsiao, together with other political activists, who are visiting Yugoslavia as members of a Chinese Friendship Delegation.

In a friendly conversation, views were exchanged on the development of relations between the two countries and between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Chinese Communist Party. Both sides noted ample possibilities for an over-all promotion of relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and China, and their willingness to exploit them.

LCY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MONGOLIA

LD081600Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A study delegation of the LCY, headed by Franc Setino, secretary of the Presidium of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, left for Ulaanbaatar at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee to study the activity and attitudes of the MPRP as regards the development of the sociopolitical system.

The delegation consists of Radisav Zecevic, member of the Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, and Dmitrij Ivanov, adviser in the specialized service of the Presidium of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee. The delegation was seen off at Belgrade airport by Zvonko Grahek, head of department for international relations of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Dashiyn Adilbish, ambassador of the MPR to the SFRY, was also present at the departure.

BELGRADE RADIO LOOKS FOR INCREASED TRADE WITH U.S.

AU081905Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 May 78 AU

[(Aleksandar Trajkovic) Talk]

[Text] The value of Yugoslav trade with the United States in the first quarter of this year approached a quarter of a billion dollars, and it can be expected that by the end of the year it may reach the long-awaited $1 billion. The forthcoming meeting of the businessmen of the two countries which will be held in Dubrovnik from 4 to 7 June will certainly also contribute to accelerating trade. (Aleksandar Trajkovic) comments:

We would probably be satisfied with last year's volume of trade, which amounted to $850 million, had a great gap not appeared between imports and exports. The earlier equilibrium was seriously disturbed last year. The bearable deficit of $17 million in 1976 increased to $250 million. After 2 bad months this year, our exporters chalked up significant results in March. Thanks to these, our exports in the first quarter this year were 20 percent, so that the United States remains fourth among our foreign trade partners in terms of volume of trade.

Yugoslavia and the United States have been investing increasing efforts to develop more stable and varied economic relations in the past few years. Lower forms of cooperation based on trade, loans and economic aid are being exceeded. Direct cooperation between Yugoslav and American enterprises is more and more common. Broader inter-bank relations and joint investments in our economy are being realized. The meeting in Dubrovnik, which will be attended by representatives of 62 U.S. corporations, including 16 banks, in addition to our businessmen, which will pay most attention to joint ventures, cooperation and advancement of business cooperation, is an opportunity fo find ways for even better cooperation and we may rightly expect that the volume of trade with the United States this year will exceed $1 billion.

BELGRADE CITY ASSEMBLY ELECTS PRESIDENT, OTHER OFFICIALS

AU022141Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Apr 78 p 9 AU

[D.D. Report]

[Summary] At the first joint session of all chambers of the Belgrade City Assembly yesterday, the newly elected delegates unanimously elected Zivorad Kovacevic as president and Velizar Maslac, Stojan Jaramaz and Branko Radivojevic as vice presidents of the Belgrade City Assembly, and Miljenko Zrelec as president of the executive council.

Earlier, at separate sessions of the chambers, delegates elected Dr Zlatija Djukic-Veljovic as president of the Sociopolitical Chamber, Milica Boskovic as president of the Chamber of Associated Labor and Bozidar Popovic as president of the Chamber of Communes.

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION OFFICIALS--Sarajevo--The delegates of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Trade Union Federation Council at their plenary session today elected Ante Budimir, a council delegate from Sarajevo, as the new president of the republican Trade Union Federation Council, and Branko Sotra as vice president. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 4 May 78 LD]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SPAIN--Belgrade, May 3 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and of the Socialist Alliance of the working people of Yugoslavia today returned here from Madrid. The delegation attended the unification congress of the Socialist Workers' Party of Spain and the People's Socialist Party of Spain. In Madrid, the Yugoslav delegation had several meetings with leading figures of the United Socialist Workers' Party of Spain. During these meetings, cooperation was discussed between the Yugoslav League of Communists and Socialist Alliance and the United Socialist Workers' Party of Spain. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1906 GMT 3 May 78 LD]

KOSOVO EDITION OF KOMUNIST--Pristina--Mehmut Bakali, president of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, today received Milan Rakas, chief editor of all the editions of KOMUNIST, and Ali Mulja, chief editor of the Kosovo edition of KOMUNIST. The representatives of the editorial board of KOMUNIST told Bakali about preparations for the publication of the Kosovo edition of KOMUNIST, whose first issue in Albanian and Serbo-Croat will appear on 11 May, the opening day of the 12th conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 5 May 78 LD]

EXPERTS VISIT OECD--Paris, May 5 (TANJUG)--A group of Yugoslav experts for international scientific, educational-cultural and technical cooperation has visited here the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (O.E.C.D.). Talks were held on cooperation between Yugoslavia and the O.E.C.D., in particular, in the fields of technology, science, education and the human environment. Yugoslavia has in the O.E.C.D. the special status of observer and it is represented in twenty or so O.E.C.D. technical-cooperation projects and a number of working groups. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1352 GMT 5 May 78 LD]

U.S. DESTROYER'S VISIT--Belgrade--The U.S. Navy destroyer Charles F. Adams arrived in Dubrovnik today on an unofficial visit to Dubrovnik and our navy. During the U.S. destroyer's stay in Dubrovnik, its crew will see cultural and historical monuments in the town and its vicinity. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0947 GMT 5 May 78 LD]

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